BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1825. [NUMBER 1735.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the PACKETS which are now open at this Office, for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England, by the Ship CAMBRIDGE, will be closed on or about the 2d December 1825.

GEORGE ELLIOTT.
Deputy P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
25th November 1825.

CARD.

A GENERAL MEETING of the FRIENDS of the CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, will be held in the VESTRY of ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH on Tuesday the 29th Inst at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the Report of the Proceedings of the Society in this Presidency, and to form an Institution Auxiliary to it.

T. CARR,
Sec. Corresponding Committee.

BOMBAY,
22D NOVEMBER 1825.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature of Bombay.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias at the Suit of MERWANJEE HIRJEEBHHOY,

AGAINST

MIRZAN MUNWAR ALLY CAWN bin MAZOOT CAWN otherwise MIRZAM MUNWARBEG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Monday the 28th day of November Instant, at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry on the Premises the undermentioned Property of the above named Defendant.

Lot 1st.—A DWELLING HOUSE covered with Tiles, with its appurtenances, situated without the Town Walls at Pydowny or Pareil Road, No. 96, and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to Fuzloodeen Nowrungay.

Lot 2nd.—A DWELLING HOUSE covered with Tiles, with its appurtenances, situated Ditto Ditto No. 97, and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to Abdul Hussan Mullaker.

Lot 3d.—3 Apartments for a CHAUL or RANGE covered with Tiles with its appurtenances, situated Ditto Ditto No. 241, and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to Fuzloodeen Nowrungay.

Lot 4th.—A DWELLING HOUSE covered with Tiles, with its appurtenances, situated at Bengal Poorah near the Gaol, and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to Nezmoodeen Bunsalley.

D. SETON,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
19th November 1825.

શ્રી·મુંબઇની·સુપરીમ·કોરટ·આપ્ર
જ્યુડીકેટરમાંથી
શરીપ્રનુ·વેચાણ

કેહલની·મીલકતો·મેરવાંનજી·હીરજીભા
ઇની·પ્રરીઆદીની·દીકરી·મીરજાં·
મુનવર·અલીખાંન·જીન·માનુતખાંન·
અગર·મીરજાં·મુનવરબેગ·ઉપર·થઇછે
તે·બાબત·કેહલની·મીલકત·શરીપ્ર·ટા
ચ·મારીને·કબજ·કીદીછે·તે·શરીપ્ર·
વેચશે *

ખબર·હીઆંથી·આપીએચજે
આવતા·શોમવારે·તારીખ ૨૮ મી·નવેમ
બર·[illegible]

અલીખાંન·જીન·માનુત·ખાંન·અગર·
મીરજાં·મનવરબેગનીછે *

લાટ ૧ લો—ઘેહર·એક·રેહેવાનુ·નલી
યાલુ·ઢાંકેલ·એનો·જેકંઇ·લવાજમો·હોએ
તે·શાહે—એ·ઘેહર·શ્રી·ભાહારકોટ·પોએ
ધોની·અગર·પરસનાં·રશતા·આગલછે—
એની·ઉપર·નંબર ૯૬ મોછે·તથા·ફજલુ
દીન·નવરંગેનાં·વેહેરની·પડોશમાંછે *

લાટ ૨ જો—ઘેહર·એક·રેહેવાનુ·નલી
યાલુ·ઢાંકેલ·એનો·જેકંઇ·લવ જમો·હોએ
તે·શાહે—એ·ઘેહર·શ્રી·ભાહારકોટ·પોએ
ધોની·અગર·પરસનાં·રશતા·આગલછે—
એની·ઉપર·નંબર ૯૭ મોછે·તથા·પબકુલ
હુસેન·મલલાકરનાં·વેહેરની·પડોશમાંછે *

લાટ ૩ જા—ચાલમોનાં ૩ ચાલાખ્યો·નલી
યાણાં·ઢાંકેલાં·તેનો·લવાજમો·જેકંઇ·હોએ
તે·શાહે—એ·ચાલાખ્યો·શ્રી·ભાહારકોટ·
પોએધોની·અગર·પરસનાં·રશતા·આગા
લછે—એની·ઉપર·નંબર ૨૪૧ મોછે·તથા
ફજલુદીન·નવરંગેનાં·વેહેરની·પડોશમાંછે

લાટ ૪ ઠો·ઘેહર·એક·રેહેવાનુ·નલી
યાલુ·ઢાંકેલુ·તેનો·જેકંઇ·લવાજમો·હોએ
તે·શાહે—એ·ઘેહર·શ્રી·ભાહારકોટ·ભંગા
લ કુરામો·જેલની·પાશે·તથા·નેજમુદીન·
બંનશાલલીનાં·વેહેરની·પડોશમાંછે—શ્રી·
મુંબઇની·શરીપ્રની·ફાઈશ·તારીખ ૧૪ મી
નવેમબર ૧૮૨૫ *

ડી·શીટન
શરીપ્ર

NUNDRAM RAMCHURN,
SHAWL MERCHANT,

JUST opposite to the Literary Society's Library in Meadow's Street,

Has this day exposed for Sale an assortment of Children's Toys, consisting of Dolls &c Millinery consisting of Satin, Velvet, Check Sarsnet Silk, and Ladies Gowns, a gold bordered Dinner Set, French Caps, Gentlemen and Lady's Half and whole Cotton Stockings, and extra articles, recently imported from the French Ship. Terms ready money.

Bombay, 26th November 1825

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THIS DAY the 26th Instant,
AT 4 O'CLOCK
IN THE AFTERNOON,
A HANDSOME
FAST SAILING
PLEASURE BOAT,

BURTHEN about 70 Candies, BRIG RIGGED, and fitted up in superior style, well found in Stores, and adapted for going to any part of the Coast. She is now laying by the Apollo Bunder.

Meadows Street, 26th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next, the 1st Proximo,

AN Invoice of Cutlery, consisting of Fine Scissors and Penknives, fine Razors and sets of Table Knives and Forks

A variety of Rich Gold Seals and Watch Keys.

An Invoice of French Perfumery just imported, consisting of Huile Antique, Pomade, Eau de Senteur, Dentrifice, Corail a la Reine, Essence de Savon, Pate de Amandes, rafraishissant a la Rose, Sal de Vinaigre, Poudre Perfumeé &c.

[illegible]ow and white quills, Wafers, [illegible]ands, India Rubber, and many [illegible]es.

[illegible]eadows Street, 26th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT
DOUBLE BARRELLED
DETONATING GUN,
BY JOSEPH MANTON,
WITH 3,000 CAPS,
PRICE RUPEES 600.
Meadows Street, 26th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A SERVICEABLE
FAMILY
SHIGRAMPOE,
PRICE RUPEES 600.
Meadows Street, 26th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEAT ENGLISH BUILT
CHARIOT,
WITH BRASS MOUNTED
HARNESS,
AND A PAIR OF CAPITAL
HORSES,
PRICE RUPEES 2,700.
Meadows Street, 26th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A LONDON BUILT
FASHIONABLE
PHAETON,
PRICE Rs. 4000;

IT Runs extremely light and is adapted for carrying a Family, being made upon the most approved principle

Meadows Street, 26th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
PRIME OILMAN'S STORES
AT LOW PRICES.

ASSORTED Pickles in Cases Containing 6 large bottles per Case..... Rs. 12
Best Durham Mustard pound bottles per Dozen..... 12
Harvey's Sauce..... 18
Mushroom Ketchup..... 12
Walnut, Do 12
French Olives..... 12
French Capers..... 15
Reading Sauce..... 18

Meadows Street, 26th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE,

ELEGANT Cut Glass Ware at the following very reasonable Prices viz.

Diamond and other richly cut quart Decanters, per pair.....Rs.	18 to 27
Ditto Pint Ditto.....	12 to 18
Do. Sugar Basons, with Covers and Stands, per pair.....	24 to 30
Do. Tumblers 1st size per doz.	20 to 25
Do.....do.. 2d do.....	18 to 20
Do. Muffineers per pair.....	8
Do. Dessert Service.....	120
Do. Dessert Plates per doz.....	80
Do Mugs with Plates and Covers each.....	20
Do. Candlesticks with cut pans Spangles and Icicles per pair..	70 to 85
Do. Hookah bottoms each.....	18 to 35
Claret Glasses neatly cut of various Patterns per doz.....	8 to 10
Wine....do....do.....	7 to 8
Liqueur.....do....do.....	6
Tumblers 1st size do.....	10 to 15
Goblet[illegible]	
Finge[illegible]	

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 28th Instant,

THE Effects of the late Lieutenant WHITAKER, of the 16th Regiment, consisting of Wearing Apparel, two Saddle Horses, a white Terrier Bitch, and Sundry other Articles.

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

RESPECTFULLY intimate, that the Sale of the Bungalows Pitched on the Esplanade belonging to the Estate of the late Col. COWPER, was unavoidably postponed last *Wednesday the 23d Inst.*

THEY WILL BE PUT UP TO SALE
BY AUCTION,

On Tuesday 4 o'clock afternoon the 29th Inst. The Bungalows are fit for the immediate reception of a Family, as they have been built under the immediate inspection of the late Col. Cowper, whose taste was well known. Intending Purchasers ought not to let slip so good an opportunity, of buying commodious and airy Bungalows.

ALSO

Some tents, in good order, pitched in the compound.

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday next, the 30th Inst. at their Room,

The effects of Captain Geo. Melville (of the 1st Regt of Cavalry,) deceased.

Consisting of a Canteen with every requisite, fitted up in England: as the deceased was an officer of experience, every thing necessary and nothing superfluous, compose its contents If a fair offer is made, the contents of the case will not be divided, otherwise it will be sold in portions.

A pair of Superior Double Barrelled Pistols, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

In short a complete equipment for a Cavalry officer.

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sale by Public Auction on Wednesday the 30th Instant a Batch of imitation Cashmere Shawls of Patterns.

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE recently received an Invoice of fashionable and rich Jewellery, from London,

WHICH THEY WILL OFFER FOR SALE
BY AUCTION

At their Rooms on Thursday the 1st of December next.

THE INVOICE COMPRISES

Fine Gold Pins of descriptions, Spangled Fillagree and richly ornamented Earrings, Fine Gold Brooches, Rubies, Pearls, Topaz, and Amethyst, Amethyst Earrings, with Brooch to match in Morrocco Case, Massive Gold Chased Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys, Diamond Cluster Aqua-marine Cluster Rings, and a variety of other Rings, Massive fine Gold Bracelets with rich Filagree Snaps set with Pearls and Pink Topaz centre in a Morocco case, a suit consisting of fine Gold Fillagree Necklace, Earrings, Lockets, and Brooch set with Pink Topaz and Pearls in a Morocco case, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published as soon as possible. The articles will be on view from Monday next.

Bombay, 26th November 1825.

FOR SALE,

THE PROPERTY OF AN OFFICER PROCEEDING TO EU[illegible]

REES'S ENCYCL[illegible] bound, with [illegible] price 750 Rup[illegible]

Likewise [illegible] with o[illegible] seco[illegible]

TO BE DISPOSED OF
BY
PRIVATE SALE,

THE Undermentioned Horses, and may be been by giving one Hour's Notice to Mr. KEMPT in the Fort, the property of a Gentleman who has left the Presidency.

1st. A Capital Grey Charger or Saddle Horse, thoroughly broke and good in all his paces. Superior action and fully equal to 16 Stone.

2d A very Handsome Lady's Horse (White Arab) remarkably gentle and quiet, well paced, and has Carried a Lady a considerable time.

3d. A Pair of Strong well matched Bay Arab Curricle or Carriage Horses remarkably quiet, and fast.

The above Cattle are perfectly sound; also a double poled Field Officer's Tent in perfect Order and of extra Size and height, price 400 Rs.

Bombay, 26th November 1825.

CAPTAIN CLUNES
PROPOSES TO PUBLISH
BY SUBSCRIPTION
THE FOLLOWING TABLES,

THE Weights and Measures in use in the principal towns west of a line drawn from Sedashygurh through Hurryhur, Hydrabad, Jaulna, and Mhow, including also the principal Towns in Malwa and Guzurat.

Tables shewing the Hoonda-Barra (duties on, and carriage of goods, usually contracted for by the same person,) on goods passing from one place to another in the Deckan; and, if they can be completed, also, through Guzurat.

Tables shewing the Rates of Insurance on Gold, Silver, and valuables, remitted from one place to another in the Deckan and Malwa.

These tables may be useful to the Merchant in Bombay, when the spirit of enterprize revives, and the productions of the interior come to be exchanged for imports from the coast.

Some other tables will be included; the whole perhaps may exceed thirty pages. and the price of the Work is fixed 5 Rupees a Copy, payable on delivery.—Names of subscribers will be received by BHICAJEE MERJEE & CO.

Bombay, 26th November 1825.

FIRST
Calcutta Lottery
OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are for Sale, at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE AND CO. at Rupees 120 each.

Bombay, 26th November 1825.

FIRST
Calcutta Lottery
OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH AND CO. at Rs. 120 each.

Rampart Row, 26th Nov. 1825.

FIRST
Calcutta Lottery,
OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are on Sale at the office of Messrs. PRINSEP & Co. at Rs. 120 each.

Bombay, 26th November 1825.

FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. PRINSEP & Co.

THE following WINE and LIQUORS from Messrs. HARPER and BELL,

Sherry in butts, XXX..... Rs.	950
Ditto XX.....	850
Ditto in bottle per Dozen.....	20
Ditto in Ditto Ditto XXX....	22
Rumshrub per Dozen Pints.....	20
Cherry brandy.....	26
Also from Messrs. E. Buller and Son	
Superior old Sherry in butts....Rs.	700
Half Ditto.....	350
Ditto in bottle.....	20
Serceal in Q. Casks.....	300
Ditto in pints per Dozen.....	20

Champaign of very superior quality imported by one of the last arrivals.

White.....	65
Pink.....	70
Burgundy per dozen.....	60

Bombay, 26th November 1825.

Passage to London.
THE SHIP
CERES,
OF 350 TONS,
CAPTAIN D. WARREN,

WILL sail for London the first week in December. This vessel is neatly fitted up for the accommodation and comfort of Passengers.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER, & Co.

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1825

FOR PASSAGE
TO
ENGLAND,
THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP
CUMBRIAN,
OF 720 TONS REGISTER,
JOHN CLARKSON,
COMMANDER,

BEING daily expected from China, will Sail for London in all December. This Ship is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known, on application to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO.

Bombay, 26th November 1825.

For Passage to England,
THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP
HANNAH,
Capt. Thomas Shepherd,
(Of the Honorable Company's Service.)

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will positively Sail on the 15th December.

Apply to Captain SHEPHERD, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 26th November, 1825.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,
THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP
MAITLAND,
OF 700 TONS BURTHEN,
John L. Studd,
COMMANDER,

WILL sail for London on the 25th proximo, and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope, should a sufficient number of Passengers offer.

The Maitland carries a Surgeon, and has elegant accommodations; plans of which may be seen and particulars known at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1825.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE
TO ENGLAND,
THE FINE TEAK SHIP
UPTON CASTLE,
OF 600 TONS,
CAPTAIN JOHN THACKER,
(OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SERVICE)

IS daily expected to arrive here, and will sail for London early in January.

The Upton Castle is fitted in a most commodious style for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 24th November 1825.

FOR SALE.

A BOX CHRONOMETER belonging to Capt. PATERSON, warranted by him to be one of the best in India, also a TROUGHTON'S SEXTANT, for particulars Apply at the office of THOMAS CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th Nov. 1825.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Executor of the Estate of the late Mrs. LUIZA DE CONCEICAO E'SOUZA will Sell by Public Outcry, on Wednesday next the 30th instant, precisely at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon, The HOUSE and OART called *Carwal*, situate at Kavel close to the Portu[illegible]

T[illegible]wn at th[illegible]

BOMBAY
HOTEL AND TAVERN.

HENRY CRESSLEMAN, late Steward in His Majesty's Service and Ship Britannia, begs leave respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency that he will open the BOMBAY HOTEL and TAVERN on Monday the 28th instant, and that he will use his utmost endeavours to render every person comfortable who may favour him with their support.

H. C. has fitted up the Tavern in a new and genteel manner, and spared no pains in furnishing the House, particularly the bed Rooms, and begs to assure Ladies and Gentlemen arriving from the Interior, who may favor him with their company, that every effort in his power will be exerted to ensure their future Patronage.

H. C. aware of the manner which the Bombay Hotel and Tavern has hitherto been conducted, has been careful in the selection of waiters and Cooks, and as he will personally superintend and direct the affairs of the House, he trusts that it will now be found much more deserving of Public attention.

A choice stock of the very best Wines and Beer constantly on hand.

Public and private parties provided with Dinners, and sent to any part of the place on the shortest notice.

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1825.

THE TALES
OF THE
CRUSADERS.

A FEW Copies of the above work are on Sale at Messrs LIMJEE BHICAJEE'S SONS and CO.

PRICE 40 RUPEES.

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1825.

A CARD.

MR. THOMAS MATHIES Respectfully begs to announce to the Public of Bombay that he has arrived from Madras to Carry on the business of Watch-Making in all its branches. He trusts that long experience, having for Seven years conducted the department in the house of Messrs GORDON AND CO. of Madras, after being regularly bred in London, together with an anxious wish to give satisfaction will entitle him to a share of employment He has taken the house opposite Dady's Buildings in FORBES'S STREET, and next to KEMPT'S Warehouse.

Chronometers Carefully kept and Rated

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1825

FOR SALE

A FEW Hogsheads of Stein and Sim's PALE ALE, imported per Ship Ceres, at ninety Rupees per Hhd

The last importation of this Ale was highly approved of, and esteemed by many equal to Hodgson's.

Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER, and Co.

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1825

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT TUCKOR CAUNJEE HIRJEE having purchased of SUPRABOY, Widow of the late SATKEL RAMAJEE SILGAWKER, deceased, a MESSUAGE, TENEMENT or DWELLING HOUSE situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at or near new Mandavie in the neighbourhood of the House of Luckma Colly; any person or persons having any Claims or demands thereon, or being otherwise interested therein, are hereby requested to make known the same to Messrs. MORGAN, Attornies at Law, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 24th of November 1825.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર ઈમાંથી આપીએચજે

ઠકર ધનજી ઈરજીએ મરનાર શાતકેલ રામાજી શીલગામકર ની ઘણીઆણી શ્રુપરાં બાઇ પારોથી ઘેફેર એક રેફેવાનુ વેચાનુ લીધુછે—એ ઘેફેર શ્રી ભાફારકોટ નવી મંડવી આગલ તથા લક્ષમા ફોલીનાં ઘે ફેર ની પકોશમાંછે—એ ઉપર ફરએક લો ક આગાર લોફોનો દાવો આગાર લેફુલ્ય આ ગાર ફોઇનો લાગા પોચતો ફોએ[illegible] ણીઆએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની[illegible]

આવીને મીશીઅરશ મારગીન ફીરટમે મો વકીલીને જાહેર ફરે—તેઆરપછી ફોઇનો દાવો ફળુલ ફરશે નહી *

તા. ૨૪ મી નવેમબર ૧૮૨૫

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of SHAW NURBERAM BHOWANEYDASS, Hindoo, late of Bombay deceased.

SHAW BHOYDASS SUCKIDASS and LUCKMICHUND VERCHUND. } *Petitioners for Probate as two of the Executors in the Will named,*

VERSUS

HURKESSONDASS HURGOVUNDASS, *alias* KEKABHOY *and infant by* HURGOVUNDASS JUGJEVANDASS *his Guardian,* } *Caveator.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT letters Ad colligenda bona Pendente lite have been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay out of the Ecclesiastical side of the said Court to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Ecclesiastical Registrar of the same Court; all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof, and are forthwith required to pay the amount of their Respective debts to the said MARTIN WEST, otherwise legal proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof.—Bombay, 29th November 1825.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree on the Equity side of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay bearing date the 24th day of February 1812, made in a Cause wherein JOSEPH DE SILVA, as well on behalf of himself and NICHOLAO DE SILVA his Nephew, a minor, as all other the Creditors of JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO, late of Lisbon deceased, who shall come in and contribute to the expenses of the suit are the Complainants; and WILLIAM KENNEDY Administrator of JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO, deceased, NICHOLAO DE LIMA E SOUZA, ROZARIO DE QUADROS and ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late SIR MIGUEL DE LIMA E SOUZA, deceased, are the Defendants; and revived by order of Court bearing date the 4th day of November 1822 at the Suit of SIR ROGER DE BARIA the Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said JOSEPH DE SILVA deceased, against REGINALDO CAETANO DE NORONHA the Administrator of the said JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO deceased and the said ROZARIO DE QUADROS and ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA the Surviving Executor and Executrix of the said SIR MIGUEL DE LIMA E SOUZA deceased, the Creditors of the said JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO deceased, the intestate in the said Decree named, who died at Lisbon some time in or about the month of August 1807 are to come in by themselves, or their solicitors, and prove their debts before the Master of this Court at his Chambers in Rampart Row, at Bombay aforesaid, on or before the first day of February 1826, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

W. A AND E. C. MORGAN,
SOLICITORS.

Bombay, 12th November 1825.

AVISO.

EM virtude do Decreto da Honoravel Corte de Recorder de Bombaim da data de 24 de Fevereiro de 1812 feita huma cauza na qual JOSEPH DE SILVA tanto em favor de si mesmo e NICOLAO DE SILVA seu Sobrinho da idade menor como de todos outros Acredores de JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO de Lisboa ja defunto quem comparecerem e contribuirem as despezas da demanda são requeridos; e WILLIAM KENNEDY Administrador de JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO ja defunto. NICOLAO DE LIMA e SOUZA, ROZARIO DE QUADROS e ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA Testamenteiros e Testamenteira do Testamento e ultima vontade do SR. MIGUEL DE LIMA e SOUZA, ja defunto são Defendentes, e renovado por ordem da Corte da data de 4 de Nov[illegible] do SR. [illegible]

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Administrador do ditto defunto JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO e o ditto ROZARIO DE QUADROS e ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA Testamenteiro e Testamenteira sobreviventes do ditto defunt- MIGUEL DE LIMA e SOUZA, os Acredores do ditto defunto JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO o abintestado nomeado no ditto Decreto, quem falleceo em Lisboa no mez de Agosto de 1807 devem comparecer por elles mesmos ou por seus Solicitadores e provar suas dividas perante o Master desta Corte em seu Escritorio no Rampart Row em Bombaim ao ou antes do primeiro do mez de Fevereiro de 1826 ou em falta do que serão peremptoriamente excluidos do beneficio do ditto Decreto.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN,
SOLLICITADORES.

જાહેર ખબર

તારીખ ૨૪ મી ફેબરવારી ૧૮૧૨ ને દીને શ્રી ચુંબજની નાંમદાર રીકારડર કોરટમાંથી જકુબટી શાબડની દીકરી એક કજીઆ બાબે થાજછે તેમાં જુજે શાક દે શીલવા પોતાની તરફથી તથા પોતાનો બાલક તતરીજો નાંમે નીકલો દે શીલવાની તરફથી તથા શ્રી લીશબંત વાલો મરનાર જુજે શાક વેનતુરા મુનતાનો નાં શરવે માંગણારાઓની તરફથી કરી આદી કરનારછે તે માંગણારાઓ દીકરી થી આવીને કરીઆદીનાં અરચમાં શામેલ થાએ—તથા વીલીઅમ ફેનીદી મરનાર જુજે શાક વેનતુરા મુનતાનોનો વકીલછે —તથા મરનાર શાર માંગલ દે લીમાબ શો જાનાં છેલા વીલનાં વકીલો નીકલો દે લી માબ શોજા તથા રોજારીઓ દે કુઆ દરોશ તથા છેલા વીલની વકીલાટન આ ના મરીઆ દે શોજા એ શરવે લોકો જ વાબ દેનારછે * તારીખ ૪ થી નવેમબ ર ૧૮૨૨ ને દીને શાર રાજર દે કેરીઆ મરનાર જુજે શાક દે શીલવાનો છેલા વીલ નો વકીલછે એ ઘણીએ કરીઆદી કરી ને પાછી દીકરી ઢુલી કીદીછે અગર ચા લુ કીદીછે—તે કરીઆદી મરનાર જુજે શાક વેનતુરા મુનતાનોનો વકીલ રીજનાલ દો કાએતાનો દે નુરણ નેઓ છે એ ઉપર તથા મરનાર મીગલ દે લીમાબ શોજા નો છેલો રહેલો વકીલ રોજાર દે કુઆદરો શ તથા એની વકીલાટન આના મરીઆ દે શોજા એ શરવે શ્રી લીશબંનવાલો મરનાર જુજે શાક વેનતુરા મુનતાનોનાં મા ગણારાઓછે—અને ઉપર કહેલો મરનાર જુજે શાક વેનતુરા મુનતાનો આએ દીકરી માં બે વકીલછે તે શ્રી લીશબંનમાં આગશટ મહીનામાં શને ૧૮૦૭ ના વરશમાં ગુજરેઓછે—એનાં ઉપર કહેલા શંધલા માંગણારાઓ એ તે પોતે અથવા પો તાનાં વકીલો લેહેણ ખરુ કરવા શારુ આ એ ફોરટનાં આશતરની પાશે શ્રી ચુંબજ મધે રામપાટ રોમાં તેહેની ચાંમબરમો તારીખ ૧ લી ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૬ ને દીને અથવા તેહેની આગમચ આવીને ખરુ કરે—અને નેકોજ એ દીન શ્રુકી તે જગો નકી આવશે તે એ દીકરીનાં હકથી ખ શ્રુશંન બાતલ થાશે *

તારીખ ૧૨ મી નવેમબર ૧૮૨૫

ડબલીયુ—એ—તથા—જ—શી—મારગીન
વકીલો

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of CAETANO SIMOENS DE CARVALHO late of Bombay Portugueze Merchant deceased, may be granted to THEREZA GOGE the universal Heiress named in the said ~~Will—All~~ persons concerned [illegible] hereby apprized thereof.—[illegible] 1825.

AVISO.

TENDO Applicado a Corte Suprema da Judicatura em Bombaim, que as Cartas de Administragaõ com o Testamento annexo de todo e quaesquer Bens moveis e immoveis, direitos e creditos de CAETANO SIMOENS DE CARVALHO Portuguez Negociante de Bombaim ja defunto, sejaõ concedidas a THEREZA GOGE herdeira universal nomeada no ditto Testamento; Todas as Pessoas concernentes nelle fiquem por este informado do mesmo.—Datada 25 de Novembro de 1825.

BROWNE,
PROCURADOR.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of SHAH NAHALCHUND MANORDASS of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to SHAH NULLOOBHAS RUNCHOREDASS and JUMNADASS RUNCHOREDASS the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased; all persons are hereby apprized thereof—Dated 24th day of November 1825

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN.
PROCTORS.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર દીનકુ શાહા નાહાલચંદ મનોર દાશ શ્રી ચુંબજનો રેહેવાશી હતો એનાં છેલા વીલનાં વશીએતનાંમોનો અખતીઆ ર શ્રી ચુંબજની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટ આક જુડીકેચરમાંથી એનાં વકીલો શાહા નથુ ભાબ રંનછોડદાશ તથા જમનાદ શા રંન છોડદાશ એ ઘણીઓને આપેઓછે—કાંએ જે એ મરનારનાં પોતાનાં છેલા વીલમાં એ વકીલોના નાંમ લખેલાંછે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એના બાબશાહા હોએ તેનાં ઓને જાહેર થાએ *

તા ૨૪ મી નવેમબર ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of LEYABOY RAZPOORKURRIN widow deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to BALLAJEE BHORUPKER, Subedar, Executor named in the Will of the said deceased, all persons are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 25th day of November 1825.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTORS.

શ્રી
જાહોર ખબર

ઇસીજે મરણાર વિધવાસ્ત્રી બના म लयाबाई राजपुरकरोन तोच्या सेवटले मृत्यपत्राचें वकीलात श्री मुंबईचे सुप्रीमकोर्टवाल्यांचे हुकमेंने बाळाजी घोरपकर सुभेदार यास व किलात दोल्हिअसे कांजर त्या मरणाराचे मृत्यपत्रांत या धन्याचें नाव लिहीलें आहे हें सर्वांस जाहार होणे तारीख २४ नवेंबर सन १८२५

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

The Stewards having remodelled the plan for the ensuing races, may I request you will be kind enough to give the accompanying a place in your widely circulated paper, as soon as there shall be a vacant corner.

MHOW TURF.

First Day,—Monday, 6th February 1826.

A Maiden Sweepstakes, of 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber P. P. with Rupees 600 from the Fund, for Arab Horses that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes.—Heats 2 miles,—carrying 8st. 10lb.

Already six subscribers.

To be kept open till the 1st January 1826.

The Mhow Turf Plate, of Rupees 800, for all Arab Horses that have never won, heats 1¼ miles, weight for age, entrance 3 gold mohurs.

The Colts' Plate of Rupees 500, heats 1½ miles, weight for age, entrance 3 gold mohurs.

Three Colts or no Race.

Second Day,—Wednesday, 8th February.

Colonel Wilson's Gold Cup, value 100 [illegible] for all Arab Horses that have never won.—Heats 2 miles, carrying 9st. entrance 4 gold mohurs.

The Hunters' Stakes, of Rupees 700, for all Horses carrying 10st. heats 3 miles, entrance 2 gold mohurs.—The winner to be sold for 800 Rs. if challenged within half an hour after the last heat.

A Whim Plate of Rupees 600, for all horses, heats a mile and a distance, weight for age and inches, entrance 6 gold mohurs.

N. B. Should there be no Colts' race, this plate is to be run for after the Mhow Turf Plate on the 1st day.

Third Day,—Friday 10th February.

His Highness Mulhar Rao Holcar's Purse, of Rupees 1000, for all horses carrying 9st. 7lb. heats 3 miles, entrance 4 gold mohurs.

The Give and Take, of Rupees 600, for all horses, weight for inches, heats 1½ miles, entrance 3 gold mohurs.

Fourth Day,—Monday, 13th February.

The Malwa Stakes, of Rupees 1000, for all horses, weight for age, heats 2 miles, entrance 4 gold mohurs.

The Minister's Plate of Rupees 500, with rupees 500 from the fund, for all horses, heats once round the course, to be handicapped by the stewards, entrance 5 gold mohurs.

Fifth Day,—Wednesday, 15th February.

The Beaten Plate, of Rupees 500, for all horses that have saved their distance during the meeting, heats 1¼ miles, to be weighted by the stewards, entrance 3 gold mohurs.

The Pony Plate, of Rupees 200, for all ponies 13 hands high, and under, heats once round the course, catch weights.

The Untrained Plate, of Rupees 300, for all horses that have not been in training during the season, heats 1¼ miles, entrance 3 gold mohurs.

J. MARTIN.
Secretary.

Camp Mhow,
14th Nov. 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH NOVEMBER 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 342 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following promotions.

11th Regiment N. I.

Senior Lieut. Henry Liddell, to be Captain, and Ensign George James Lloyd, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Richards deceased,—Date of rank 11th November 1825.

No. 343 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant pensioned Subedar Major Shaik Hossein, Rupees thirty per mensum as Horse allowance from the 1st of February last.

Bombay Castle, 21st Nov. 1825.

No. 344 of 1825.—Lieutenant Colonel Pierce having arrived at the Presidency will assume charge of the Department of Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, conformably to General Order of the 3d Instant, (No. 328 of 1825.)

Bombay Castle, 22d Nov. 1825.

No. 345 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Superintending Surgeon John Milne to the situation of 3d Member of the Medical Board, from the date of Mr. Phillip's departure for England.

Bombay Castle, 23d Nov. 1825.

No. 346 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Staff appointments in the Army of this Presidency.

Captain C. F. Hart, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General to be Assist. Quarter Master General to fill a vacancy occasioned by the return of Captain Black to Europe on furlough,—Date of appointment 15th November 1825.

Lieutenant J. Swanson, Adjt. of the 19th Regt. N. I. at present officiating in the situation of Assistant Quarter Master General to the Guicowar Subsidiary Force, to be Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General vice Hart,—Do do. do.

Lieutenant R. M. M. Cooke, at present acting as Adjutant to the 19th Regt. to be Adjutant of that Regiment vice Swanson,—Do. do. do

Bombay Castle, 23d November, 1825.

No. 347 of 1825.—His Excellency Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville G. C. B. and K. T. S. having resigned his situation of Commander-in Chief of the Army of Bombay, and his Seat as a Member of the Government, has embarked on the Hon'ble Company's Vessel Palinurus, for the purpose of proceeding to England by the way of the Red Sea.

The Governor in Council has the greatest pleasure in recording, on this occasion, the high sense he entertains of the zeal and ability of which His Excellency has afforded so many proofs as a Member of Council, and of the valuable advice and support which he has always received from him in that capacity.

The high military reputation of Sir Charles Colville scarcely admits of an addition from any testimony that can now be borne to it, but the Governor in Council considers it a duty to acknowledge the great benefit derived from his services as Commander-in-Chief, and to return him the thanks of this Government for the manner in which he has discharged the functions of that important station.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major General Samuel Wilson, the Senior Officer on the Staff, to be Commander of the Forces.

Major General Wilson, will take his seat as President at the Military Board.

Bombay Castle, 23d Nov. 1825.

No. 348 of 1825.—In consequence of the lamented death of Capt. Thomas Remon, of the Corps of Engineers, which took place at Mandavie, on the 5th Instant, and has deprived the service of a gallant and meritorious officer, the following promotion is made.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieutenant Thomas B. Jervis, to be Captain, vice Remon deceased,—Date of rank 6th November 1825.

No. 349 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that James Joseph [illegible] day been sworn in as [illegible] taken his seat a[illegible]

Bombay Castle, 23 [illegible]

No. 350 of 1825.—The [illegible] in Council is pleased to per[illegible] Deputy Adjutant General o[illegible] to England on furlough agree[illegible] tions, and to allow him to r[illegible] tion until the departure of the [illegible] land on which he has taken his pas[illegible]

2d The Governor in Council w[illegible] pleasure in bringing to the special [illegible] Hon'ble Court of Directors the servi[illegible] Col. Tucker during an uninterrupted pe[illegible] wards of twenty seven years, in which he ha[illegible] ed the character of an active and Zealous [illegible] in the Field, whilst in the staff situations h[illegible] filled, his conduct has always obtained for [illegible] the fullest approbation of his superiors.

The following appointments are made in consequence of Lieut. Col. Tucker's resignation.

General Staff of the Army.

Captain J. W. Aitchison Assistant Adjutant General attached to the Baroda Subsidiary Force to be Deputy Adjutant General of the Army vice Tucker,—Date of appointment from the sailing of the Ship Maitland.

Captain Thomas Leighton at present Assistant Adjutant General to the Field Force in Cutch, to be Assistant Adjutant General to the Forces vice Aitchison.—Do. do.

Captain McIntyer 19th N. I. to act as Assist. Adjutant General to the Guicawar Subsidiary Force until the breaking up of the Field Force in Cutch or until further Orders,—Do. do.

Captain G. B. Aitchison 6th Regiment Native Infantry acting Superintendent of Bazars in the Deccan to be Major of Brigade to the Forces and to be attached to the Subsidized Troops in Cutch,—Do. do.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council;
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.. 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

We have had no arrivals from England since our last. Our readers will find under the Calcutta head the latest intelligence from Prome, and also some extracts relative to the preparations which are making for the siege of Bhurtpoor, which are on a very extensive scale.

The following information may be depended upon as correct.

The long-expected steam vessel, instead of rounding the Cape of Good Hope, has bent her course in another direction. Individuals could not be found sufficiently bold to embark as passengers for India, and the purpose for which she was originally constructed has been therefore abandoned.

Mr. Buckingham has failed in his appeal against the legality of the Rule, Ordinance and Regulation for licensing the press in Calcutta—that enactment having been confirmed by the Privy Council, without any alteration whatever.

The Medical Society of Calcutta has put forth its first volume of Transactions, which we hail with pleasure as one of the signs of the times that improvement is in fashion. The work is a handsome octavo of four hundred pages, printed at the Baptist Mission Press, and highly creditable to the colonial printer.

A newspaper is not of course the place to give a critique on a professional work, but as this volume embraces many subjects independent of medical details, we may mention that it will be referred to with interest by most of that class of readers who look for something more than mere amusement. It consists of thirty three communications by members, all very valuable, and many of them giving abundant proofs of the industry and talents of the writers; these are followed by an appendix of eleven extracts from letters to the secretary &c. or shorter notices, for the most part very interesting. A list of the members, shewing them to be two hundred and fourteen in number, is prefixed, and the rules and regulations, with a respectable list of donations to the library and museum, close the volume. When it is recollected at how early an age the members of an Indian society leave, with their native land, the seats of learning and the opportunities of attaining philosophical knowledge with facility, their labours should be viewed with indulgence, and instead of reproaching our *Machäons* with having done so little hitherto, we should give them the credit they deserve for having done so much. For the future, the promised exertions of this excellent Society will supply the want long felt of local knowledge, and we hope the experienced members of the profession will continue to contribute the results of their observations, and we would encourage those who may be fearful of venturing before the public by reminding them, that "the power of art and not the shew," or the phraseology, is what we require from them;—the plain narrative of what the eye sees, or the ear hears, and the reflections which a thinking mind

[redacted]servations, are the

[redacted]sq. was sworn in as [redacted]mber of Council on the [redacted]er the usual salute.

[redacted]arture of Sir Charles Col[redacted]ope, Major General Wilson [redacted]ied to the command of the [redacted]this establishment.

[redacted]weather has lately put on an ap[redacted]nce quite uncommon at this season the year. Instead of the land and sea breezes usually experienced at this period, we have had several heavy showers, and close cloudy weather. We understand that rain has also fallen in considerable quantity in some places to the northward, which may prove useful to the cold weather crops.

We are sorry to state that much sickness continues to prevail in the northern districts. In that part of Kattywar bordering on the gulph of Cutch many of the villages were in such a state from the prevalence of fever, that they could not give a guide to people travelling in the country. Part of the road between Gogo and Raico e is also described as unsafe from some of the Katty tribes having left their villages and commenced plundering.

Among those who have fallen victims to fever, we are extremely sorry to mention the name of Capt. Remon, an officer distinguished on account of his ardent zeal and high professional acquirements, which he has, on many occasions, had opportunities of displaying in the field. His private worth had gained him a large circle of sincerely attached friends, who will long lament his loss.

All appears to remain quiet on the Sindh frontier. Two vakeels are said to have left Hyderabad, for the purpose of embarking at Kuratchee bunder for Bombay.

The account of the Farewell party given at the Presidency to Sir Charles Colville is copied from the Gazette of Wednesday, at the same time a very few slight alterations have been made.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO THE HON. SIR CHARLES COLVILLE.

On Monday evening, a party of about 250 gentlemen partook of a farewell dinner, given to the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, in an elegant suite of tents prepared for the occasion on the esplanade. Mr. NEWNHAM, Chief Secretary to Government, in the Chair, supported on his right by Sir Charles Colville and Sir Ralph Rice, and on his left by the Honorable the Governor and Sir Charles Chambers. Lieutenant Colonel Lighton, the Vice President, was supported on his right by Major General Wilson, and on his left by Commodore Mainwaring.

The decorations, arranged under the superintendance of Colonel Bellasis of the Engineers, were magnificent, and displayed a degree of taste and judgment in the design, meriting a more minute description than time will permit us to offer.

The principal illumination consisted of a triumphal arch of 40 feet elevation, with wings extending 50 feet on each side. The upper part of the arch was occupied with a transparency, representing the armorial bearings of the illustrious person to whom the entertainment was given; under which, on a pyramid, were inscribed the names of eight fields of battle were he had gleaned his earliest laurels. On the entablature above the arch, and in the centre of each wing, were the different orders which mark the honourable acknowledgment of his services.—The words Badajoz, Pampeluna, Bayonne, Vittoria, Cambray, and Waterloo, appeared on the wings, and a model of the H. C. Brig Palinurus (which was to convey Sir Charles from this Presidency) with her fore-top-sail loosened, surmounted the whole; immediately under which was written *farewell*.

All the embellishments were extremely appropriate, and the general effect brilliant and imposing. At the entrance of the enclosure a guard of honour was stationed to salute His Excellency and the Governor on their arrival, when the president and stewards were also in attendance to receive them.

At half past seven the dinner was announced, which, to the great credit of the purveyors, gave universal satisfaction. Not any thing was wanting that could be desired; every thing was excellent, and what seldom occurs at a public entertainment, the wine was luxuriously cool.

On the removal of the Cloth, the PRESIDENT rose and proposed "the health of the King," which was drank amidst loud cheers, the band playing the national anthem: after which, the following toasts were drank, the bands playing appropriate tunes.

The Royal Family.—Duke of York and the Army—Duke of Clarence and the Navy—East India Company—Lord Amherst and the Supreme Government of India—Sir Thos. Munro and the Government of Madras.

The PRESIDENT then rose, and in proposing the health of Sir Charles Colville spoke nearly as follows:

It is now my duty, Gentlemen, to propose to you a toast connected with the object of our present meeting; and in doing so I must crave your indulgence, for I greatly stand in need of it. The task which you have imposed on me, and I have undertaken, is one of no ordinary difficulty and responsibility, and is sufficient to have shaken the nerves, and appalled the confidence of any one more gifted with the power of eloquence, more accustomed to address meetings of this description, more capable of pourtraying the excellencies of great and living characters, or of regulating and directing the enthusiasm of so large an assembly as is now before me. But great as these difficulties are, and great as are the responsibilities, of which you, Gentlemen, who have placed me here, must bear a part, I will, encouraged by your support, boldly step forth to encounter them, in the confidence that there is not a heart around this table which will not beat in unison with my own, nor a tongue which can give utterance to its feelings that will not be raised in one general acclamation when the health of Sir Charles Colville is proposed to you *(great applause.)*

Before Sir Charles Colville came among us we knew him only as a member of an ancient and illustrious Family, which for more than two centuries has adorned the Peerage of his country, and has been connected with many important events in its history since the period of the Norman Conquest.

Following the example of ancestry so illustrious, Sir Charles Colville, at an early period of life, entered the military service of his country, and we find him at the age of twenty, commanding a company in the 13th Regt. of Foot. He subsequently rose to the command of that Regt. and served with it in the memorable campaign in Egypt, under the lamented Abercromby. In the more splendid occurrences of later days, Sir Charles Colville has acted a more distinguished part. We find him among the many heroes who, under the great Captain of the age, have been fighting the battles of their country in the Peninsula, and in the more northern part of Europe, until by a succession of victories unrivalled in ancient or modern warfare, we have seen the greatest military despotism that the world ever knew, fall prostrate beneath the gallant and undaunted efforts of British troops.—I will not say that this great revolution has been effected solely by English bayonets; but whilst I am ready to do ample justice to the gallantry of allied troops, who have acted in co-operation with our own, I believe I may safely say that it is by the example set them by British troops, of what can be effected by perseverence and military discipline in a good cause, by the advice and active assistance of British officers who have been sent among them, that their energies have been roused and directed until the great deed was accomplished, in the overthrow of French tyranny, and the restoration of peace throughout Europe —*(applause.)*

In many of these illustrious scenes, our gallant guest has been conspicuous.—In the storm and capture of Badajos, on the 6th April 1812, he commanded the Fourth Division of the Army throughout the operations of that memorable day. He was severely wounded in storming the breaches, and was obliged to retire for a time from the active operations of the campaign; but no sooner did his health admit, than he resumed his command under the Great Captain, and again bore a part in the subsequent occurrences of the Peninsular war. In the short period between the renewal of war in the Netherlands, until the British Standard was planted in the capital of the French Empire he was again at his post, and although he was not actually present in the Field of Waterloo, he that day with the troops under his command, occupied a post of the greatest importance connected with Lord Wellington's situation; and before the sword was finally fixed in the scabbard, he snatched another wreath from the towers of Cambray, which was carried by escalade in a manner worthy of his former exploits *(much applause.)*

But, gentlemen, as I am only sketching a general outline of Sir Charles Colville's career, I must leave you to fill up the picture His services need no encomium from me. Lord Wellington in one of his official despatches has used these words "*The conduct of Sir C. Colville is beyond all Praise.*"—Who then shall attempt to praise, when that great hero, who was never lavish of it, says that the services of Sir Charles Colville were beyond any meed he could bestow? They are recorded in the page of history, and will be handed down to the latest posterity, with the records of the memorable events with which they are connected. They have obtained for him the admiration of his brother soldiers, and the distinguished approbation of his sovereign, who has bestowed on him the honorable badges he now wears.

The restoration of peace throughout Europe no longer requiring his presence on that great theatre, he came and assumed the command at Bombay. He came among us, like the comet of the other day, as a star of no ordinary lustre, which had spread its influence over other climates. He came among us ennobled by an illustrious ancestry, but far more ennobled by his own great deeds, which have gained for him a name more durable than any which the advantages of high birth and high connections could bestow, and which will perish only when the fame of the British Army shall be remembered no more—*(Much applause.)*

It is since Sir Charles Colville's arrival at Bombay, that by a personal acquaintance with him we have been led to know more intimately, and to appreciate more justly, the greatness of his public character; the kindness, generosity, and urbanity of his private, that we have been able to form that regard and affection for him as a member of our society, which have led us, with an unanimity that I have seldom seen on any former similar occasion, to assemble around this table; for no sooner was an impetus given to the feeling which dictated this meeting, than the friends of Sir Charles Colville pressed forward, with an eagerness as honourable to themselves as it must be flattering to him, to enlist themselves in our ranks, and to join in this last farewell tribute to his public merits and his great private worth.

If during the period of his command at Bombay, no opportunity has offered of adding another laurel to those he had already obtained, it is not to be regretted. He came not among us to acquire additional honours, but to reflect honor on us, and the benefits which we have derived from his warm and well directed zeal will not soon be forgotten.—*(Applause.)* His active co-operation in the work of education, and improving the condition of the lower orders of Europeans, was testified to you a few mornings ago, by an authority to whose evidence it would be presumption in me to add any thing. But if Sir Charles Colville has any merit in attending to the wants of the orphan and neglected children of European parents; in providing for the health and comfort of the European soldiery, both during their hours of labour and relaxation, and in checking the abominable and destructive vice of drunkenness among them; the merit is equally due to him of attending to the welfare and interests of the Native troops, and particularly to their superior comforts and accommodations, whether in the hour of sickness or in the fatigues of active service. There is not a station, I believe, under this Government which does not bear some mark of the benefit of Sir Charles Colville's administration in his command. And I will say, for no one has had a better opportunity than myself of judging, that from the first moment of his coming among us, his attention has unceasingly been directed to promote the interest, the welfare and honor of the Bombay Army, whether European or Native, of all ranks and descriptions whatever.

But, gentlemen, it is Sir Charles Colville in private life which, more than any other light in which we can view him, has called us around this table. It is his generous, his frank, open, honest manners, which have endeared him to us. It is that natural and innate disposition of the high born gentleman, which is as accessible to the youngest as to the oldest, to the humblest as to the most exalted member of our society, and sheds its influence impartially on all. *(Applause.)*

Such is the outline which I have endeavoured to give of the character of Sir C. Colville. Honours he has won, and you may envy him: wounds he is at this moment suffering from, and you may sympathise with him. He is returning to his native country, to the bosom of his family, and to the presence of his sovereign, and he goes accompanied with our most fervent wishes that in private life he may enjoy every happiness he can desire, and that if his country shall again require his presence in arms, his career in the field of glory may be as splendid as it has hitherto been.

Gentlemen, I will no longer intrude on your patience, but will allow you to give vent to your feelings, by proposing to you "The Health of Sir Charles Colville."

This animated and feeling address excited the greatest applause; and the toast was drank amidst loud and continued cheers; the Band playing *British Grenadiers.*

The music having ceased, Sir Charles COLVILLE rose and addressed the meeting in nearly the following words.

Gentlemen,—Although I have been far from insensible to the great kindness and urbanity which has been evinced towards me, from the moment when I first came amongst you, I was not vain enough to anticipate so many flattering demonstrations of esteem and regard, as those with which I have been surrounded since the day of my departure has been announced.

I am well aware of the respect paid in this society to rank, and how often ordinary abilities are overrated when acting under the dazzling influence inseparable from elevated station; consequently it was no extraordinary degree of presumption, to expect similar attentions to those which others had usually enjoyed on the eve of departure for their native land. Even in these, although custom perhaps may have classed them too often with matters of course, chilled by the forms of ceremony and the restraint of party feeling, still a marked difference may be occasionally observed, which no ceremony can disguise, or formality suppress.

How far the magnificence displayed on this occasion exceeds my expectations it would be difficult for me to describe; nor am I prepared to offer a just tribute to the great liberality from which it has emanated, or the personal exertions which have been directed with so much taste and judgment. Yet these are but the indications of that esteem and regard which hold the first claims to my gratitude, as they lead me to imagine, that my conduct has in some measure given that satisfaction, which I deem the most honourable testimony of his Majesty's confidence not being misplaced, when selecting me from among my comrades, then retiring from active service, as one thought worthy of so high and responsible a situation.

It is far from my intention to take a retrospect of those great events, with which your worthy Chairman has associated my name in much too flattering a manner, any farther than as they have been the happy means of introducing me to your friendship, which has caused me to remember the day of my arrival with feelings of infinite pleasure, and to view the approaching hour of my departure with those of equal regret.

With regard to my public duties in this country, I hope to be allowed the pleasure of touching on some few military arrangements which have taken place, without incurring the charge of being stimulated by vanity, or confining my observations to those subjects, which are only calculated for the gratification of egotism, for under the chief administration of my Hon. friend to my left, a new era of improvement and benevolence had commenced, which elicited suggestions for the amelioration of whatever might operate against the comfort and happiness of the army. In all these arrangements proposed by me, I have not only to acknowledge the most cordial co-operations from the government generally, but the assistance of an able and zealous staff, consisting of many gentlemen now present, and one who is not; and when I mention the name of Colonel Hunter Blair, although my relation, I ought not to pass over his merits in silence, as to him devolved those improvements to which your Chairman alluded: and certainly no one could

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1825.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

have executed his arduous duties with more ability, zeal, and assiduity.

Allow me, gentlemen. while offering you my best thanks for the high honour you have done me, to add my best wishes for the health of the company present, to which I have the pleasure of drinking, as also to our absent friends.

His Excellency then sat down amidst reiterated acclamations of applause, after which Mr. IRWIN engaged universal attention by the following Address :—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It is with a perfect confidence in your sympathy, that I claim your attention to another loved and respected name, which, though sometimes absent from among us, is still fondly cherished in the recollection of many here. To the amiable person whose health it is my honoured duty to-night to propose, this tribute of respect is eminently due from the Inhabitants of Bombay; from many of us who have experienced her refined and elegant hospitality, and from all who feel the benign influence of her manners and example still operating on the ameliorated tone and bearing of our society. To this polished assembly it is needless for me to point out the benefits of such an influence, or descant upon the soft though powerful empire which a lovely woman, in an elevated rank, exercises over the sterner passions, and even virtues of mankind, and moulds them to a social form; but when I speak that name, which I am sure you have ere this anticipated, when I mention the name of Lady Colville, you cannot fail to join me in associating therewith, during the period of her too short stay among us, many of those happy and desirable effects.—On this pleasing theme on the virtues and the graces of this most respected Lady, I would gladly detain you, did not the presence of the gallant General with whom she is so dearly connected, in some degree restrain me; but I here call upon you all to join me in congratulation to that illustrious individual, upon the restored health of his beloved consort, upon the approaching happiness of a meeting which I doubt not he values above the multiplied honours with which a grateful country awaits his return, honours connected with the glorious names which you behold emblazoned without, (pointing to the illumination) with a lustre emblematic of the fame which adorns the Hero of those well fought days. Here is "Health and Happiness to Lady Colville."

The subject of this address excited a peculiar feeling of approbation, which was testified with enthusiastic cheerings.

Sir C. COLVILLE rose, and after returning thanks for the compliment paid to Lady Colville, proceeded nearly as follows.

On many occasions in the exercise of my official duties, I have experienced the most liberal attention and assistance from my kind friend on my left, and when well acquainted with his character, and mode of action, I felt confident, that whatever might be calculated to promote the respectability and comforts of the Military, would meet with a generous candour, if not support, and I have not the recollection of a single proposal, which if unsuccessful, had not its fate reconciled to me by the judgment, kindness, and liberality, with which it had been discussed.

In private life, I have had equal reason to speak in the highest terms of those virtues for which he is so eminently distinguished. He is a friend to whom I owe much of the gratifications I have enjoyed in this country, terminating as it does in the honour of this day. I am also greatly indebted to my other colleagues in the government, for their liberal kindness and attention, and I have much pleasure therefore in proposing to you "Mr. Elphinstone and the Government of Bombay."

This toast was received with deafening acclamations of long continuance, and Mr. ELPHINSTONE subsequently rose and returned thanks, paying at the same time some happy compliments to the illustrious guest of the evening.

Mr. WEDDERBURN rose,

Mr. President,—I have a toast to propose, which I personally feel much gratified at being assigned to me, and which I am sure will be as acceptable to the present company as it must prove interesting to our illustrious guest. The 23d of the month would have been a more appropriate date for it, but as that day has been expressly chosen by him, as an auspicious one for his embarkation, because it is the Birth day of his Son and Heir, I must be allowed to anticipate it by a day or two: I accordingly give you "the "Health of Master Charles Colville, may "he live, still further to illustrate the "name, and to be the pride and ornament "of his Family."

Sir Charles COLVILLE rose and spoke, as near as we can remember, to the following effect.

I now beg to propose "Major General Wilson and the Bombay Army," in whose welfare I have at all times felt deeply interested, and though it has not been my lot to command, at a period of warfare, on an extended scale, those services which have been performed both by sea and land have been sterling supports to their former acquired fame.

I owe to the Bombay army every acknowledgment for the good will with which all my orders and recommendations have been received. Their honour and welfare will ever be near my heart, and I feel considerable satisfaction in resigning them to the care of an officer, whose long and valuable services are so generally acknowledged as those of Major General Wilson.

This toast was drank with much applause, which having subsided, General WILSON returned thanks in a brief address.

Lieutenant Colonel SHULDHAM rose, and in proposing "the Supreme Court of Judicature," spoke to the following purpose :

Mr. President,—I am fortunately to have the honour of proposing to you, the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bombay, and I say fortunately, because this is a toast that carries with it so much weight, and so much welcome that no preface can be required on my part to recommend it to the kindliest feelings of this community. There is also, Sir, another consideration which will prevent me from troubling you long; and that is, that in adverting to the Law, I have always deemed it but fair that the Gentlemen of that learned profession should have all the talk to themselves.—I therefore, Sir, propose to you "the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bombay."

Sir RALPH RICE returned thanks in the name of the Supreme Court, and stated, that he felt assured all who loved England must love England's Laws. He then proposed "the Health of the Civil Service," adding that the Supreme Court had derived much assistance from the ready communications of judicial and other Officers, relating to the laws and customs of the Natives, and concluded by saying, that he never was acquainted with a class of men, in which birth and education had produced more conspicuously what always ought to be their consequences, high principles, great acquirements, and suavity of manners, than the Civil Service of Bombay.—*Great Applause.*

The PRESIDENT returned thanks on the part of the Civil Service, and after a brief Address proposed as a toast "The Bar of Bombay," which was drank with much applause.

Mr. IRWIN, in a short but animated speech, returned thanks.

Mr. WEDDERBURN rose, and in proposing "the health of Major Jackson," spoke nearly as follows.

Mr. President.—I rise to propose the Health of a gentleman, whose separation from us we must all regret. No one who has enjoyed the pleasure of Major Jackson's acquaintance can hear of his departure with unconcern; yet well known as his gentlemanly tone of thinking, and chivalrous character are, I am very much mistaken, if there be not still "that within which passeth show;" and should ever fortune present him hereafter with a more extended field for martial distinction, I, for one, shall be greatly disappointed, if he does not rival some of the most illustrious names in our brightest annals. I give you "Major Jackson's health, and success to him."

Drank with applause.—*Tune, the bold Dragoon.*

Major JACKSON having returned thanks, the PRESIDENT again rose, and in an interesting address proposed "the health of the late Archdeacon Barnes, and a prosperous voyage to the James Sibbald," which was drank with much enthusiasm.

The applause which succeeded this speech having subsided, Lieut. Colonel WILLIAMS rose, and in an energetic address proposed "a Bumper to Lord Combermere and the Bengal Army."—*Drank amid loud plaudits, the Band playing a march.*

Lieut. Colonel LIGHTON proposed "the health of General Bowser and the Madras Army,"—and Mr DEVITRE that of "Commodore Sir James Brisbane and the squadron in India," which were received and drank with similar enthusiasm.

Lieut. Colonel BELLASIS then rose and spoke as follows,

Mr. President,—Perceiving you have filled a liberal bumper, I believe it devolves on me as one of the Stewards of this entertainment, to propose a toast. In doing so, it is my wish to acquit myself to your satisfaction—You may recollect, years ago, my encouraging you to support the chair; following that precept I am very anxious on this occasion to support you. But, Sir, every one must admit you are enviably supported, although it is matter of sincere regret that the exertions of this evening lead to your being deprived of the support on your right, the support, Sir, of a Gallant Hero, who has fought and bled in his country's cause, and who has evinced amongst us the true spirit and ardour of a generous Commander. It was my lot on the arrival of His Excellency to be Secretary to that Board of which he became the President, and fortunately my profession as an Engineer allowed me to aid his respectable staff, in making themselves in some degree comfortable on Sir Charles's arrival in Bombay—I must, Sir, throw myself on your indulgence, on that of the stewards, and the indulgence of the subscribers to this entertainment, if I should have failed in my exertions on the occasion of Sir Charles Colville's departure for England. To proceed with my Toast, Mr. President, we, like the mother country, are surrounded by the ocean, but that blessed land has her territories within her wooden walls; here the wide extended territories of the Government are separated from us by the sea; then, Sir, what should we do without an *able Marine*.

The Marine of Bombay, although I do not exactly remember the period, captured Surat castle, the citadel of that ancient city, when the gallant Sir George Oxenden defended himself in 1664 against an attack of the Mahrattahs. The undaunted commander James in 1756 took Bancoote, as also Severndroog, where that daring Pirate Canojee Angria established his head quarters. What can be more creditable to a public service, than the monument erected in St. Thomas's Church to the memory of that Hero Commodore Watson, who died of the wounds he received at the siege of Tannah in 1774, and that active Commodore Blair, reduced all the strong piratical holds to the Northward of this port. The Marine of Bombay were at the capture of Colombo and the whole of Ceylon; the taking of the Moluccas; at the reduction of all the Dutch possessions to the eastward: at the reconquest of Baroach; at the capture of the Isles of France, Bourbon, and Java. Let me not forget the memorable conquest of Ternate by that spirited and enterprising Officer Commodore Hayes, nor the successful Attack of Captain Blast on Bate Harbour in conjunction with the Fox Frigate; nor the noble defence made by Captain Boyce against the American Ship of war the Peacock; nor the gallantry displayed in the brilliant affair of the Benares and Topaze Frigate at Mocha. I must not pass unnoticed their exertions in the Persian Gulph, under that able general Sir Lionel Smith; on which occasion the Naval Commander, Captain Wainright, spoke of the Marine of Bombay under Captain Jeakes with rapturous admiration; and I shall conclude by drawing your attention to their present employ on the Coast of Ava, against the Bhurmese, where several of their Brother Officers have fallen, and among them I cannot but regret the loss of that indefatigable officer Captain Barnes.

Thus, Mr. President, have I made a feeble attempt to detail, in part, the gallant services of our valuable Tars composing the Bombay Marine; men, Sir, who deserve well of their country and who are entitled to our admiration. To be then, Sir, at the head of such a branch of a public service must be a pride indeed, and falls to the lot of few. And before I resume my seat, with a sincere wish that we may continue to pull together, I shall, with your permission, propose "the health of our worthy friend Mr. Buchanan the Superintendent, and the gallant Officers of the Bombay Marine."

Drank with much applause. *Tune Hearts of Oak.*—

Captain BUCHANAN being unable to attend from indisposition, Commodore MAINWARING returned thanks on behalf of the Corps of which he was a member.

Captain J. H. DUNSTERVILLE addressed the meeting to the following effect :

Mr. President,—Though it did not fall to my province, as a steward, to address the present meeting, yet I trust that the feelings under which I am induced to rise, will meet with the liberal indulgence of the friends around me; and the occasion being wholly unforeseen I may at least assure you, that thus unprepared, I can only utter the true feelings of my heart.

In giving the toast you lately drank to that *distinguished Corps, the Bombay Marine*, my friend Col. Bellasis, was pleased to pay a tribute to the worth of the late Capt. Barnes, and *nearly* and *dearly* allied as I am to that lamented Officer, I cannot remain silent when a tribute is paid to his memory—and am sure I shall meet that kind consideration which rising under such circumstances entitles me to.

Gentleman, Capt. Barnes spent 35 years of his life in that distinguished Corps, and from the moment he entered it to his last hour, was ever zealous to uphold its honor and reputation. The grave has now closed over him. He died in the command of the largest Ship in the Marine Service, and I am certain his only regret was, that fortune did not give him the opportunity of proving what his gallant crew could do, had they met an enemy fit to cope with. You will pardon this expression of feelings, certainly little suited to the present meeting. But I will, Mr. President, with permission, close more cheerfully, by offering you the health of a gentleman and a Brother Steward. One who has, I believe, spent upwards of twenty five years amongst you, and of whose *zeal, taste* and *ability* on the *present* occasion, you have before you so brilliant a display. He has ever been foremost on every occasion to promote, by his talents and his taste, the conviviality of this society, and I am confident of your approbation in proposing "the Health of Lt. Col. Bellasis of the Engineers."—*Drank with warm applause.*

Lieutenant Colonel BAKER proposed a bumper toast to "Dr. Sproule and the Medical Department," in a concise speech, which was drank with applause, the band playing *Auld lang syne.*

Sir CHARLES COLVILLE rose, and said he could not allow the toast just proposed to pass without bearing his testimony to the zeal, humanity, and attention, displayed on all occasions by the Medical Department of the Bombay Establishment.

Dr. SPROULE returned thanks, in a short but appropriate speech.

Sir CHARLES COLVILLE again rose and proposed "the health of Lieut. Colonel Williams and the Queen's Royals"—Drank with applause.

Colonel WILLIAMS returned thanks in his usual felicitous manner, and in the conclusion of his speech, proposed "the health of Lieut. Rose and a pleasant passage to the Palinurus."

Few parties at Bombay ever displayed equal spirit and vivacity, which continued till the company retired at crowing of the cock.

His Excellency Sir Charles Colville embarked on Wednesday last on the Palinurus, which sailed the same evening for Cosseir. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day nearly a hundred gentlemen, including the Hon'ble the Governor, Major General Wilson, and a great portion of the Civil, Military, and Marine Services at the Presidency, with other gentlemen of the settlement, assembled at Mr. Newnham's bungalow

on the esplanade, for the purpose of accompanying His Excellency to the place of embarkation. The Queen's Royals, 2d European Regiment, and Marine Battalion, formed a street extending from the bungalow to the very end of the new pier, the whole commanded by Lieut. Col. Williams. As the procession proceeded along the street the troops presented arms, and the bands played the national anthem of *God save the King*. At the place of embarkation His Excellency was received by an honorary guard, composed of the grenadier company of the Queen's Royals, with the band of that regiment. As soon as the boat pushed off from the pier, a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery, which was repeated from the H. C. Cruizer Amherst, while the band of the Queen's Royals struck up *Rule Britannia*, and three hearty cheers were given from the shore, and cordially returned by the party on board the boat. As we said before, the Palinurus sailed the same evening for Cosseir, and we think His Excellency was wise in preferring the route *via* Egypt to a tedious sea voyage.

Major Jackson, Captain Harpour, of the 67th Regt. and Captain Pringle of the Royal Engineers, accompany Sir Charles Colville.

The following are the Orders published by the Commander-in-Chief, on announcing his departure and the transfer of the command of the army to Major General Wilson:—

GENERAL ORDER,

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters Bombay, Wednesday, 23d November 1825.

1. Lieutenant General Sir Charles Colville proposing to embark this evening, on his return to Europe, the command of this army will, with the sanction of the Honorable the Governor in Council, temporarily devolve on Major General Wilson.

2. Under the circumstances of near intercourse and frequent inspection in which he has lived with the Bombay Army, for a period of six years, His Excellency cannot reconcile himself to a mere farewell.

They are entitled in every rank and department, European and Native, to his high commendation of their military qualities, and to his best thanks for the readiness and attention with which every wish of his has been adopted.

3. In the first class Sir Charles Colville could not, with satisfaction to his own feelings, omit to notice the great obligations he has been under to Major General Sir [redacted] Smith K. C. B., for the advice [redacted]ance which his experience in a[redacted]ranches of East India Troops and [redacted]ice enabled him to afford, exemplified as it was in the high state of discipline of the large Corps in command of which he found him on his arrival in this country, and their then recent distinguished performances in the field.

4. Neither could he with justice or common feelings of gratitude, in acknowledging his sense of the merits of the officers of the Staff and Departments of the Army generally, fail to distinguish the Adjutant General Lieutenant Colonel Leighton, C. B.

In his thorough acquaintance with the composition and organization of the army, his devotion to the duties of his office, and the just and upright views which ever influence his opinions, the Commander-in-Chief, arriving a stranger in this country, early found valuable counsel, and he has never ceased to view in such light whatever has come from that quarter.

5. The very important office of Military Secretary has been conducted by Lieutenant Colonel Hunter Blair with a persevering zeal and ability most useful to the Commander-in-Chief, and the good effects of them to the service generally, as well as to individuals in it, will, he has no doubt, be long acknowledged.

6. It has not been Sir Charles Colville's lot to serve with this army at a period of warfare on an extended scale of operations; but numerous occasions, in expeditions by sea and land, have occurred during his command, in which the good fame of the Bombay Army has been maintained, and the readiness with which the Native troops, of all castes, have embarked upon the former, has shewn the great utility of their general services.

7. His Excellency now requests that the Bombay Army will accept of his best wishes for their continued honor and welfare.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. P. Laurence, Nizam's Service.

Lieut. and Adjutant W. H. Jackson 4th E. B.

Captain J. Cooke.

Lieut. H. N Corsellis, 18th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. J. T. Greffiths, 8th Regt.

Ensign J. H. Bellassis, 10th Regt. N. I.

Ensign C. S. Thomas, 10th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. J. Grant, Artillery.

Lieut, E. H. Hart, 19th Regt. N. I.

Captain R. Pouget, Engineers.

Captain A. W. Browne, Inspector of Forts Deccan.

Lieut. H. W. Sparrow, 25th Regt. M. N. I.

Lieut. Col. Comdt. T. Corsellis 6th Regt. N. I.

DEPARTURES.—Staff Surgeon David Craw, Cutch Field Force.

Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Browne, 10th Regiment.

Lieut. Col. Comdt. J. Dunbar, 3d Regt. Lt. Cav.

Assistant Surgeon John Goss.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—Nov. 22d Ship Milford, Captain R. Harwood, from China 20th August.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 18th Ship Gloriozo, Captain Wm. King, to Calcutta.

Do. 20th Ship Britannia, Captain Wm. Bourchier, to London.

Do. 23d The Hon'ble Company's Pilot Brig Palinurus, Lieut, Wm. Rose Com. to Mocha.

Passengers by Ship Gloriozo,—Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Backhouse, Mrs. Prinsep, Miss Yeats, Capt. Clark, Capt. Fitzerald, Captain Jickle, Captain Gillispie, and Captain Fraces.

Passengers by Ship Britannia.—Mrs. Phillips, and 3 Children, Dr. Phillips, Dr. French, Lieut. Patience, Lieut. Wilson and Master Davies.

Passengers by Brig Palinurus.—Lieut. General the Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville, Major Jackson, Captain Pringle, Captain Harpour, Dr. Mackill, and 4 Servants.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—November 4th Ship Sir Edward Paget, Captain J. Geary, from London 10th May, Madeira 5th July, and Cape of Good Hope 6th September.

DEPARTURE.—November 10th Ship Sir Edward Paget, Captain J. Geary, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.—November 3d Brig, Caroline, H. Leigh, from Arracan 18th October.

Nov. 7th Ship Mary Ann, M. O'Brien, from London 18th June and Port Praya 12th July.

Passengers per Brig Caroline, from Arracan:—Lieut Col. Walker, C. B.; Captain Mandilhon, H. M. 54th Regiment; Lieutenant F. B. White, Madras N. I.; Mr. T. Forth, Apothecary to the Troops; and Mr. C. J. Lackersteen.

Per Mary Ann, from London:—Mrs. Stackpole; Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Logan; Miss Phelp; Miss Duhan; Colonel Stackpole, H. M. 15th Regt; Henry Williams, Esq. H. C. Civil Service; Capt. Jas. Smith, Madras Cavalry; Capt. Edward Irvine, H. M. 6th Regt.; Lieut. M. Logan, H. M. 41st Regt.; Rev. Mr George; Rev. Mr. Paul; Rev. Mr. Gregory; John Tennant, Esq. Surgeon, H. M. 41st Regt.; Robt. Foley, Esq. M. D. H. C. Service; Mr Duhan; and Mr. George Duhan.

DEPARTURE.—November 1st French Brig Marie Anne, F. Roux, for Mauritius.

2d Brig Margaret, T. Corbin, for Mungdoo.

5th Ship General Wood, J. Hudson, for Rangoon.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On the 8th instant, Mr. John Caldecott, to Silva, eldest daughter of James Somerville Darby, Esq, Paymaster of the Queen's Royals.

On Thursday, the 24th instant, John J. Griffiths, of H. M. 6th Regiment eldest Son of Lieutenant General Griffiths, to Emima, only daughter of Lieutenant Col. Scott, of H. M. 6th Regiment

BIRTH.—On Saturday, the 19th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant William Mcdonald, of the Hon'ble Companys Marine, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Cochin on the 2d instant, Mr. John William Vanwullen Assistant to the Bunder Master, aged 42 years, deeply regretted.

On the 5th Inst at Mandavie, Captain Thomas Remon of the Engineers, of a bilious fever, which attacked him on his way from Kaira, to take the Command of the Engineers in the Field Force in Cutch.

The modest, unassuming manners of Captain Remon in private life, gained him almost universal esteem His sound judgment, zeal, and cool intrepidity, justly entitled him to the thanks of every Commanding Officer under whom he served in the field, whilst, in Garrison, he was valuable for his science and integrity.

The Testimonials he possessed were such, that had he attained a higher rank, he could not have failed of being brought to the notice of his sovereign; and of having one of those honors bestowed on him, which are reserved only for Officers of gallantry and merit.

The service has lost in him a valuable Officer, and the Corps a soldier they were proud of numbering in their ranks. The name of Remon will ever be cherished by his Contemporaries, and long continue to excite emulation in his successors.

On the 12th Instant, On his passage from Mandavie to this Presidency for the recovery of his health, Lieut J hn Whitaker, of the 16th N I. at the early age of 22. A young man whose amiable disposition had endeared him to a numerous acquintance. It seemed more natural endowment, than a studied effort with him to please. Mild, and affable in his manners, gentle and kind in disposition, he secured your esteem: with the highest principles to guide him, he commanded your respect; with a warmth of heart peculiarly his own, he bound you to him as his friend. This tribute to his memory is offered by one who will long feel his loss, whilst his brother officers will mourn him as one who by his many virtues they looked upon with their highest regards.

At Surat, on the 14th instant, William Chalmers, Son of the Reverend William Fyvie, aged 2 years 3 months and a half.

On the 20th, Captain George Challon of the 16th Regt. Native Infantry, aged about 43 years.

At Mandavie, in Cutch, of a bilious fever, Patrick Macdonell Esq. Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Political Agent in Kattywar. In the death of this individual the Service has sustained a great loss, and Society has been deprived of one of its most accomplished members. He not only possessed considerable professional attainments, but had acquired a very extensive knowledge of general literature.

These qualifications, added to a most placid and conciliatory disposition, made his Society generally courted, and procured for him the esteem and regard of a very large circle of friends.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Cochin, on the 8th of October, by the Reverend Mr. Ridsdale, Captain R. Macleod, 25th Regiment N. I. and Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to Miss Sarah Juana Dirksz.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 26th October, by the Rev. J. Hallowel, Mr. John Mcgregor, Draftsman in the Artillery Depot, to Miss Georgiana Vanderwart.

BIRTHS.—At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 31st October, Mrs. I. Higgins, of a Daughter.

On the 31st. October, the Lady of J. Macleod, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 4th November, Mrs. Newbigging, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—Suddenly, at Cochin, on the 10th October, Lieutenant James Craig, of the Bombay Military Establishment.

On the march to Jaulnah, between the 20th and 31st ultimo. Mr. John Snelgrove, Farrier, B. Troop Horse Brigade; and two days after his demise, Antonia his wife—the former of a fever, and the latter of the Cholera.

At his Garden House in Royapooram, on the 30th October, Mr. Lawrence D'Sylva, aged 49 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Allahabad, on the 10th October, by the Reverend Mr. Crawford, Mr. Alexander Chisholm, of the Ordnance Department, to Janet, Widow of the late Serjeant Harrison, of the same Department.

At Quilon, on the 10th October, by the Reverend C. Jeaffreson, B. A., Captain L. Wendworth Watson, 17th Regiment, to Mrs. Eliza Macleod.

At Calcutta, on the 14th October, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Thomason, Mr. J. D. J. Shippoy, to Miss Elizabeth Susanna, eldest Daughter of the late Mr. George Crump, of Calcutta.

At the Presidency, Calcutta, on the 29th October, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, at Boitaconnah by the Reverend Fre Joaquim da Maria, Mr. Alexander D'Cruz, to Miss Elizabeth D'Cruz.

At Chandernagore, on the 31st October, J. C. Deverinne, Esq. to Miss C. C. Savi, Daughter of J. A. Savi, Esq of Moisgunge, Kishnaghur.

At Chittagong, on the 31st October, by the Reverend W. Parish, Captain John Edward Debrett, of the Bengal Artillery, to Mariha, youngest Daughter of John Burrup, Esq. of Brighton Sussex,

At Calcutta, on the 1st November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Captain R. Wemyss, to Miss Amy Beauland.

BIRTHS.—At Nagpore, on the 20th July last, the Lady of Lieutenant C. R. McLeod, His Majesty's 30th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Delhi, in August last, the Lady of Henry Middleton, Esq of a Daughter.

At Port Louis, Isle of France, on the 1st September, the Lady of Captain T. C. Squire, His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 2d September, the Lady of Lieutenant Warlow, Bengal Engineers, of a Daughter.

At Madura, on the 11th October, the Lady of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Searle, of a Daughter.

At Cooley Bazar, on the 14th October, Mrs. Dutton, of a Daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 14th October, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Bowen, Commanding 14th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 16th October, the Lady of Captain P. D. Frezivant, Country Service, of a Son and Heir.

At Purneah, on the 17th October, Mrs. J. Brindt, of a Daughter.

On the 18th October, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon J. P. Reynold, of the Civil Station of Dinapore, of a Daughter.

At Bhaugulpore, on the 21st October, the Lady of Lieutenant Bradford, 1st Light Cavalry, of a Son.

At Kishnaghur, on the 24th October, the Lady of E. T. Harpur, Esq. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 25th October, Mrs. J. J. Fleury, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 25th October, Mrs. C. M. Hollingbery, of a Son.

At Dinapore, on the 26th October, the Lady of Captain Thomas Marshall, Bengal Artillery, of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 27th October, the Lady of John William Templer, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Serampore, on the 27th October, Mrs. John Rebeiro, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 29th October, the Lady of John Tytler, Esq Garrison Surgeon, of a Son

At Calcutta, on the 30th October, the Lady of Captain R. C. Stevenson, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 31st October, Mrs. Thomas Marriot, of the Free School, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 1st November, the Wife of Michael Cockburn, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 1st November, the Widow of the late Reverend J. Lawson, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 1st November, Mrs. Jessy Gray, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 2d November, Mrs. John Miller, of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 2d November, the Lady of Lieutenant H. Hunter, R. N, of a Son.

At Sulkea, on the 3d November, the Lady of Captain Edward Hughes, of the Ship Lord Amherst, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 3d November, the Wife of Mr. V. G. Paris, of a Son.

At Howrah, on Saturday, the 5th November, the Lady of James Mackenzie, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Prome, on the 17th July, Mr. Sub-Conductor J. Merrin, of the Madras Ordnance Department,

At Delhi, on the 20th August last, Mr. L. C. Mavrody.

On the 1st September last, Mrs. Mavrody, Mother of the late Mr. L. C. Mavrody.

At Calcutta, on the 16th September, Mr. James Joyce, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, aged 52 years.

At Arracan, on board the Ship Volunteer, on the 21st September, Samuel Dutton, Conductor of Ordnance, aged 32 years.

At Patna, on the 1st October, Philip Yorke, second Son of P. Y. Liadsay, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 3 years, 10 months and 13 days.

At Engoodoor, Masulipatam, on the 4th October, in the 52d year of his age, Rajistree Roy Pratapa Wunt, otherwise Subnevees Antanah Pantooloo,

At Ghazipore, on the 4th October, James Gibb, Esq. Surgeon.

At Cawnpore, on the 7th October, Mrs. Catherine Churcher, relict of the late Mr. D. Churcher, of Calcutta, aged 22 years and 2 months.

At Bellary, on the 8th October, Ensign Joseph O'Halloran, of His Majesty's 46th Regiment, aged 18 years, Sixth Son of Brigadier O'Halloran, C. B. Commanding at Barrackpore.

At Tanjore, on the 9th October, Arthur Richard, the only Son of A. B. Peppin, Esq. Garrison Surgeon of Trichinopoly, aged 2 years and 5 months.

At Meerut, on the 10th October, Captain J. J. Gordon, of the 35th Native Infantry.

At Saugor, on the 12th October, Mr. James Boldes, Sub-conductor of Ordnance Commissariat, aged 36 years.

At Kurnaul, on the 13th October, Lieutenant W. Heysham, of the 53d Native Infantry.

At New Town, Cuddalore, on the 17th October, Mr. Daniel De Vaz, who was employed for many years in the Office of the Principal Collector in the Southern Division of Arcot.

On the 24th October, on his way to the Presidency, Captain Elias Bird Pryce, of the 53d Regiment N. I.

At Calcutta, on the 28th October, Julia, the infant Daughter of Mr. J. Llewelyn, aged 9 months and 1 day.

At Fort William, on the 30th October, James Kirkwood, youngest Son of Lieut. Col. Cassidy, H. M. 31st Regiment, aged 9 months.

At Meerpore Factory, on the 31st October, Mr. Fritz Schumacher, aged 29 years.

At Calcutta, on the 31st October, Captain J. W. E. Taylor, late of country Service, aged 39 years.

At Calcutta, on the 1st November, Charlotte Mary, the Lady of Fry Magnaic, Esq. of the Civil Service.

At Dum-Dum, on the 2d November, Serjeant Thomas Morgan, of the 2d Battalion Artillery.

At Howrah, on the 3d November, Mrs. Susan Wiltshire, relict of the late Mr. Charles Wiltshire, aged 38 years,

At Calcutta, on the 5th November, the infant Daughter of Mr. Thomas Marriott, of the Free School.

At Cooley Bazar, on the 6th November, Miss Amelia Joyce, aged 12 years, 11 months and 16 days.

Madras Intelligence.

NOVEMBER 11, 1825.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

6 per Cent. Paper 25 per Cent. Prem.
Old 5 ,, ,, ¾ per Cent Discount.
New 5 ,, ,, par. ,, ,,

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 9½ at 3 months sight.
" " 1 | 10 at 6 months do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay 98 B. Rs. per 100 M. Rs.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Scott, Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Malabar.

The rain has continued to fall at the Presidency in great abundance since our last report; and the supply already has been nearly equal to the whole fall of last monsoon: should we obtain by the close of the year only the customary average of the remainder of this month and that of December, the usual monsoon fall will be exceeded by more than one-fourth---The actual quantity which has fallen up to yesterday since the beginning of October, is about 25½ inches. The wind at the same time has been very moderate--- and the barometer since the setting in of the monsoon has remained unusually high.

The Sir Edward Paget proceeds, we understand, direct for Calcutta.

The Neptune, should the weather continue favorable, is expected to sail for Rangoon on Saturday.

We understand before the sailing of the *Paget* that Letters from *Rio Janeiro* had been received at the Cape, from an officer of the Royal Engineers, who is a passenger on the *Lady Nugent*: one account we have seen states that the ship had put in there from a want of water, having also experienced bad weather. This gratifying account must have been received at the Cape in the short interval between the sailing of the *Champion* and *Paget*.

SUPREME COURT.---A Special Court was held on Tuesday, when *The Honorable* SIR GEORGE W. RICKETTS took the Oaths and his Seat on the Bench as a Puisne Judge at the Presidency under the customary Salute.

[*Govt. Gazt. November* 10.

The remainder of the 32d Regiment of Native Infantry will embark on the Ship *Neptune*, Captain Cumberlege, to-morrow morning, and the Vessel is expected to sail immediately afterwards for Rangoon.

The *Sir Edward Paget* continued her voyage for Bengal yesterday afternoon.

A Brig bound for the Malabar Coast, is now the only Vessel of any description remaining in the Roads.

Supreme Court.---A special Court was held on Tuesday, when the Honorable SIR GEORGE WILLIAM RICKETTS took the prescribed Oaths, and his seat on the Madras Bench, as a *Puisne* Judge thereof, under the usual salute and with all the accustomed forms.

PETER CATOR, Esq. Barrister at Law, of the Inner Temple, was admitted a Barrister of this Court at the same time.

The Court was then adjourned *sine die*.

PUBLIC ROOMS.---The Assembly on Monday evening boasted as brilliant a display of beauty and fashion as ever graced a Madras Ball---the company began to assemble about 9 o'clock and dancing commenced soon afterward ---during a later part of the evening, the rooms were so crowded that it was difficult to move with any degree of comfort---we therefore seriously recommend the managing committee to procure more spacious apartments for future assemblies---the present rooms are manifestly too small notwithstanding the new arrangement of laying out the supper tables below---In noticing the spirit and gaiety of the party, we need only to mention that no less than ten sets of Quadrilles were danced---in fine nothing could be more animated than the last assembly.

We are rather astonished that we hear nothing of preparations for gaiety at the Metropolis of British India, where the cool season was wont to be ushered in by a succession of fashionable announcements---City of Palaces, City of Palaces, what has become of thy luxurious revels?---the Ball---the Masquerade---the Theatre---and the Concert? Alas! they have all disappeared with the Master hand that moved them. Brother *Indy* do rouse thyself and readers, by a recurrence to the brilliant descriptions of the fashionable festivals of former times.

[*Mad. Cour. Nov.* 11.

The *Lady Nugent* has not made her appearance yet, nor has there been any arrivals since our last publication.---The only departure has been the *Sir Edward Paget* for Calcutta.---she left the roads on Thursday.

PASSENGERS:---Capt. & Mrs. Mackenzie.

The *Neptune*, it is reported, will sail for Rangoon to-morrow---the troops going in her, we understand, will embark early on the morning of that day.

[*Madras Gazt. November* 12.

The Neptune remained in the Roads till Sunday when she took her departure for Rangoon and Calcutta: the remainder of the 32d Regt. N. I. proceeded on this Ship---Also the following Officers.

Lieutenant Hutton, 22d Regt., Lieut. Stockwell, 28th Regt. Lieut. Woodward, 32d Regt., Lieut. Dreyer. 19th Regt. Lieut. Currie & Ensign Sprye, 19th Regt., Lieutenant Milne, Ensign Ricketts, Ensign Ogilvie, Mr. Robertson, Civil Service, and Mr. Presgrive,

The *Sir Edward Paget* left the Roads for Calcutta on Thursday.

Passengers.---Captain and Mrs. M'Kenzie.

We are concerned to announce the Death of *His Highness The* NUWAB *of the Carnatic* AUZUM JAH BUHADOOR, which occurred during the night of Saturday last: *His Highness* was placed on the Musnud in Ferbuary 1820; and died at the early age of thirty four. Minute guns, corresponding with the age of the late *Nuwab*, were fired from the Fort Battery on Sunday forenoon; and the Fort Flag continued hoisted half mast during the day, as a tribute of respect to the memory of *His late Highness*. The funeral took place on Sunday.

The following is an Extract from the *Garrison Orders* by *The Honorable* THE GOVERNOR, dated Fort St. George 13th Nov. 1825.

"The Honorable the Governor directs the Colours of Fort St. George to be immediately hoisted half mast high, and to continue so the whole of the day, as a tribute of respect to the memory of *His late Highness* AUZUM JAH, *Nuwab of the Carnatic, &c, &c. &c. &c. &c.* who died at his Palace at Chepauk a few minutes before 11 o'clock last night.

The Honorable the Governor's Body Guard will form part of the procession at the funeral of *His late Highness* AUZUM JAH, which will take place at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

The Officer Commaading the Body Guard will receive his instructions on his arrival at Chepauk.

Thirty-four minute guns corresponding with the age of the late NUWAB to be fired and will commence on the procession leaving the Palace. The Officer commanding the Artillery is requested to place banner rolls to give notice of this event."

[*Govt. Gaz. Nov.* 15.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs.	As.	4th November, 1825.	Rs.	As.	SELL.
Premium	27	8	Remittable Loan 6 P.Ct.	26	8	Premium.
Discount	0	6	5 Per Cent Loan 1822	23	0	12 Discount.
Ditto	0	2	4 Per Cent Loan 1824	5	0	6 Ditto.
Ditto	0	0	New 5 per Cent Loan,..	0	1	Ditto.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Approved Private Bills and Notes, discount at	6	0
Government and Salary Bills Ditto.....	5	0
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper for 2 Months certain.....	5	8

Per Cent.

Bank Shares premium 5,000 to 4,700

BANKS OF EXCHANGE.

On London 6 Months sight 1s. 11½d. *a* 2s. 0d. per Sa. Rs.
Madras 30 Days Ditto 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.
Bombay Ditto Ditto 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Bombay Rs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 6TH OCTOBER, 1825.

Mr. J. W. Sherer, Third Member of the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

3D NOVEMBER, 1825.

Mr. H. Lushington, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

Mr. W. Ogilvy, Ditto Ditto in the Western Provinces.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 13TH OCTOBER, 1825.

Mr. A. Mackenzie, Third Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Bareilly.

Mr. W. Cracroft, Fourth Ditto Ditto of Ditto.

Mr. W. Monckton, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Etawah.

Mr. H. M. Pigou, Ditto Ditto of the City of Benares.

Mr. W. Wollen, Judge of the District of Purneah.

Mr. T. G. Vibart, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Sylhet.

Mr. D. Dale, Ditto Ditto of Backergunge.

Mr. G. P. Thompson, Magistrate and Collector of the Jungle Mehauls.

Mr. J. W. Templer, Magistrate of the District of Tirhoot.

Mr. W. J. Turquand, Ditto of Jessore.

Mr. J. C. Brown, Register of Allahabad and Joint Magistrate stationed at Futtehpore.

Mr. W. T. Robertson, Ditto of Bhangulpore and Joint Magistrate stationed at Monghyr.

Mr. R. Barlow, Ditto of Juanpore and Joint Magistrate stationed at Azeemghur.

Mr. T. R. Davidson, Ditto of the 24 Pergunnahs and Joint Magistrate stationed at Baraset.

THE 27TH OCTOBER, 1825.

Mr. W. H. Tayler, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Allyghur.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 2d Nov. 1825.

Major Kelly, Aid-de-Camp to the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, is, with the sanction of Government, appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the Cavalry Division assembling on the Muttra Frontier, and directed to proceed with all practicable expedition to Muttra, and place himself under the orders of Major-General Reynell, Commanding the Meerut Division.

Lieutenant Edward Kelly, of the 59th Native Infantry, is directed to do duty with the 33d Native Infantry at Muttra, and will join it without delay.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Hugh Smith to be Surgeon to His Lordship, during his absence from the Presidency.

The undermentioned Officers of the General Staff, composing the Suit of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, are to attend His Excellency proceeding on Service to the Upper Provinces, and are accordingly directed to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Agra:

Major-General Sir S. Whittingham, Quarter Master General, Captain Elliot, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General	King's Troops.
Colonel Stevenson, Quarter Master General.....	
Lieutenant Wm. Garden, Assistant do.....	
Captain N. Penny, Offg. Deputy Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl...	
Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Watson, Adjutant General..	
Major W. S. Beatson, Deputy Adjutant General.....	of the Army.
Captain J. J. Hamilton, Extra Assistant Adjutant General.....	
Lieutenant-Colonel Cunliffe, Commissary General..	
Lieutenant-Colonel Byrant, Judge Advocate General....	

Suit of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel the Honorable J. Finch, Military Secretary.

Captain T. Macan, Persian Interpreter.

Captain F. H. Dawkins, Brevet-Major Kelly,.. Captain Archer,.....	Aides-de-Camp.
Captain Godfrey C. Mundy,..... Captain Wm. Agnew..	Extra Aides-de-Camp.

Assistant Surgeon Hugh Smith, Surgeon to the Commander in Chief.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

W. L. WATSON,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters Calcutta, 31st October 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

4th Light Dragoons.

Captain G. Parlby to be Captain of a Troop without purchese, vice Burrowes deceased, 30th Sept. 1825.

The Leave of Absence granted by Lieutenant General Bowser, Commanding the Army in Chief at Madras, to Quarter-Master Wallis, of His Majesty's 6th Regiment, to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate and to be Absent on that account for Two Years from date of Embarkation, is Confirmed.

The Leave of Absence granted by Brigadier Richards Commanding South East Division, to Lieutenant Fraser, of His Majesty's 54th Regiment, to proceed to the presidency on Medical Certificate, and to be Absent on that account for Five Weeks from date of Embarkation, is Confirmed.

The Exchange of Corps announced in General Orders of the 16th August last No. 3287, between Privates Patrick Goulding, of the 45th and David Rolle of the 83d Regiment, is Cancelled.

The undermentioned Officer has received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of absence for the reason assigned:

5th Regiment---Lieutenant and Adjutant Clark, from date of Embarkation for Two Years, to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to sanction the following Transfer, to have effect from the 25th Proximo.

Private Charles Walsh, of His Majesty's 59th, to the 31st Regiment.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 3d Nov. 1825.

The Leaves of Absence granted by Lieutenant General Bowser, Commanding the Army in Chief at Madras to Captain Moore, His Majesty's 45th, and Otway, His Majesty's 46th Regiments, to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate, and to be Absent on that account for Two Years from date of Embarkation, are Confirmed.

The Leave of Absence granted to Lieutenant Taylor, of His Majesty's 38th Foot, in General Orders of the 16th August, No 3287 is extended from the 21st October to the date of his Embarkation for Europe on the Leave granted to him in General Orders of the 27th August last, No. 3294.

Captain Whitle of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, has permission to repair to the Presidency on Sick Certificate, and to be Absent on that account for Three Months from the 25th October last on or before the expiration of which, should the state of his Health require it and be Certified accordingly by the Medical Board, he is to make application for Leave to proceed to Europe.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chiefs Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned:

Brigadier-General Mackellar, Lieutenant-Colonel 1st or Royal Regiment from date of Embarkation for two Years, to Europe on Medical Certificate.

11th Light Dragoons.---Captain Bond, from 1st November to 1st December, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

11th Light Dragoons---Captain Tomlinson, from 1st November to 1st December to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

44th Regiment--- Assistant Surgeon Verling from date of Embarkation for Two Years, to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

54th Regiment---Lieutenant Slade, from 1st November to 1st December, in extension on Medical Certificate.

Head-Quarters Calcutta 4th November, 1825.

The Detachments belonging to the 47th and 87th Regiments, at present under the command of Major Dennie, of His Majesty's 13th Foot, are to be held in readiness to Embark for Rangoon, for the purpose of joining their Regiment.

Major Dennie will transmit to the Office of the Adjutant General and Quarter-Master General to His Majesty's Forces, a return of the Men fit for Duty, who together with the Officers named in the Margin are to proceed under the charge of Captain Dundas, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment and to whom the Men, with their Accounts, &c. &c. are to be made over at the proper time.

Capt. Pennycuick.	
Lieut. Keer.	
Lieut. Watts.	
Ensign Hewson.	
Ensign Robinson.	
Ensign Campbell.	

The Quarter-Master General of His Majesty's Forces will be pleased to take the necessary steps for providing a Passage to Rangoon for the Officers and Detachments above referred to.

The Details arrived from Arracan, under the charge of Captain Mandilhou, of His Majesty's 54th Regiment, in progress to join the Depot of that Corps in England, are to be united to the remaining portion of the Troops under Major Dennie, and the Invalids, with all Documents respecting them, are to be made over to Major Bristow.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *A. G.*

By letters from Agra of the 21st ultimo, we learn that no movement of troops had then taken place. It was expected, however, that the force will take the field about the middle of November, when BHURTPORE will be the first object of attack, and afterwards DEEG, and ALWUR.

We understand that the 67th and 68th N. I. part of which has already sailed for the coast of Aracan, will be met at the mouth of the Aracan river by a portion of the troops already there, and will proceed without disembarking to Ramree.

[*John Bull, Nov.* 3.

Since the appearance of our leading article of yesterday, in which we said that it seemed to us that the probabilities of an eventual and speedy peace had increased, we have received a letter from an old correspondent who signs himself D. and whose letter we have published, by which it appears that private accounts from Rangoon state, that the armistice had already been broken in Pegu, by the Burmese, and that a force had been detached from Rangoon against them.

We do not know what faith is to be attached to these private accounts, but we are ready to admit that they deserve attention; if true, however, it does not follow that the rupture of the present accommodation will be complete and final.

The Woonghees at Me-a-dy may disown or punish any act of hostility that may have been committed by an inferior officer; or they may not; it is all pure conjecture and surmise, and diametrically opposite opinions may be formed on such a subject without any great impeachment of the sagacity of either party.

[*Beng. Hur. Nov.* 3.

His Excellency Lord Combermere, with his Personal and General Staff, we are informed, is about to proceed to the Upper Provinces by Dawk.

It is usual for the Commanders in Chief, on their first arrival from England to visit all the Military Stations, but we imagine from the expeditious mode by which his Lordship is to proceed, that he has it in contemplation to command in person the army now assembling near Agra.

[*Beng. Hur. Nov.* 4.

We have received Letters from Muttra of the 23d Oct., which mention Sir Charles Metcalf having passed through on the morning of the 19th. It is said that while at Agra, Sir Charles made known the terms of Government to the Bhurtpore Rajah, through some Vakeels, who had waited on him. The reinstatement of the young Rajah, and his own retirement on a pension to be fixed by himself, and the payment guaranteed by the British Government, are given as the conditions offered to the rebellious Chief. This, it is said, was refused, when Sir Charles of course returned the presents that had been offered to him, as usual at the commencement of the conference.

The departure of the Excellency the Commander in Chief for the Upper Provinces will take place, we understand, about the 21st instant. Several officers of his Lordship's Staff are already on the wing for the scene of expected operations; and we hear that several, in staff appointments at the Presidency, have received orders to join their corps, about to be employed against Bhurtpore, Deeg, and Alwur.

When the intelligence reaches England, that our arms are finding employment within our own Provinces, the occasion, which has called our troops into the field, will no doubt be magnified into one of the greatest moment, and most alarming danger. In the page of the *veracious* Herald, we may expect 'private intelligence, from the most authentic sources' telling us infinitely more about affairs than we poor darkened, and deluded mortals in this country know any thing about; and if matters are not traced to the want of *a Free Press!* it will somewhat surprize us.

[*John Bull, Nov.* 4.

The reception of Sir *Charles Metcalf's* propositions may be regarded as the signal for hostile movements in Upper India the extent of which must depend on our success, when we sit down before the far-famed fort of Bhurtpore. The preparations to attack this place have been wisely made on a grand and commanding scale; and no doubt can be entertained of their success. Under what circumstances any chief in India, even the most powerful, can indulge the hope of holding out against a British Army of 25,000 men, with a field of upwards of one hundred pieces of Artillery, we are altogether at a loss to conceive. Even admitting that the Bhurtpore usurper is promised assistance from other chiefs, who have every inclination to shake off our authority, we have only to look at the poverty of their means to be satisfied, that the contest will be very short; and indeed Bhurtpore, once in our power, and we shall hear only the language of submission and respect, from every other Chief in the neighbourhood. The war is one, that will be highly popular with our native army. They have burned long with impatience, seeking for an opportunity to wipe away the reproach, which Bhurtpore has been upon our power, since it repelled our attempts to storm it, in the days of Lord Lake. A very different fate, we doubt not, awaits it now; although we wonder not, that with the short-sightedness, for which the Native Powers are distinguished, its present ruler should be unable to compare the present posture of affairs, with that, in which his predecessor found himself. Divided as our resources are, by the operations going on in Ava, we still possess means, more than sufficient, to quell and to punish the most turbulent of our neighbours.

[*John Bull. Nov.* 5.

The Ship *Madras* Captain Fevrer, left Saugor on the Evening of the 4th instant, with a fine strong Northerly wind, all well---the following are the Passengers by this vessel.

Mrs. Dewar; Mrs. Twining; Mrs. Proctor; Mrs. Macleod; His Excellency The Hon'ble Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B.; Capt. Champagne, Military Secretary; Major Semple, A. D. C. Dr. John Swiney; H. W. Hobhouse, Esq. Major Tovie, H. M. 31st; Lieut. McGee, H. M. 31st; Master J. D. Carmichael Smyth.

Letters from Agra, the 25th ultimo, mention the intelligence we communicated some days ago, on authority of letters from Muttra. They add that the Rajah of Bhurtpore had called in his troops from the neighbourhood of Deeg, where they were engaged in hostilites against those of his brother. It was supposed, that on our approach the brothers will unite their forces. The troops from Agra expected to move about the middle of November. Colonel Hetalar who is to command the Artillery was expected from Cawnpore at the date of our Correspondent's letter. The artillery from Agra, it was thought, would march about the 5th instant: that from Allahabad was on its march —60 mortars, 10 howitzers, and 30 Battery Guns, in all 100 pieces, make up the formidable train. The Meerut division had not moved: the European Corps from Cawnpore also are to march upon Muttra, where the principal force is to be assembled.

Another statement of the Artillery force about to be employed against Bhurtpore, has been kindly handed to us, which makes the whole amount to 185 pieces, including besides the siege Artillery of 110, 34 Foot Artillery, and 36 Horse Artillery field pieces---six troops and a half of Horse Artillery---8 companies of European Foot Artillery, and 6 companies Golundazes.

[*John Bull, Nov.* 7.

Since stating that we heard nothing new from the seat of war, we have been politely favored with the perusal of a letter from Prome of the 5th October, which gives a very lively account of the proceedings connected with the late Armistice; an abstract of which, we doubt not, will be very acceptable to our readers.

On the 29th Sept. General CAMPBELL set out for Meunbeuzik, where he arrived with his suite on the 30th; and on the 1st Oct. three persons, with golden chattahs, were announced

and arrangements were made for meeting the Kee Woonghee on the 2d. The conference took place at the appointed hour, and all, that is 16 gentlemen, went in full dress to meet an equal number of golden chattahs, who came decked out in all their *Tartan* finery. The Kee Woongee, we are led to understand, seems an excellent man, with a countenance indicating great benevolence. In the conference he by no means took the leading part, that being assumed by the next in rank, a Counsellor called (our Correspondent believes) a Woonsdock. This man (observes the writer of the letter) evidently possesses much shrewdness, and abundance of that cunning for which the Burmese, we understand, are not inferior to other Asatics, At this meeting they declined entering upon any business, but proposed to devote the day to the friendly purpose of getting better acquainted. Accordingly they began to enquire very frankly after news from Europe, hoping his Majesty the King of England was in perfect health---enquiring the different ages of their European friends---how many sisters they had---if they were married---and so forth. They stipulated that the meeting of the 3d should be limited to six persons on each side, At this conference, we are led to understand, that they commenced with certain grievances of as far back a date as 1796 or 98. They were very prolix upon this head, and not the channel of their garrulity been diverted, might, for aught our Correspondent knows, be holding forth up to this hour. Perhaps this inclination to *prolong* the conferences, evinces a greater degree of diplomatic tact, than some would be apt to expect from the Burmese. They expressed their wish for peace, and the proposed terms on our part were, we learn, the continued occupation of Arracan, an indemnification in money for the expences of the war. The exact amount of the indemnifying sum we have not learnt, nor have we heard whether or not it was specfiied to the Burmese Commissioners. We are rather disposed to suspect it was not. The conference ended in the Burmese Commissioners proposing an extension of the Armistice to the 2d Nov. which our readers already know has been acceded to. This prolongation of the Armistice we have heard is of little consequence, since the state of the country would hardly admit of our moving earlier. Should a third armistice be requested, perhaps it can hardly be refused, although we are instructed that it must trench upon our time for operations, and be altogether most inconvenient. If the amount of the indemnity, however, has not been specified, it will, in all likelihood, when formally stated, form a pretext for prolonging further the cessation from hostile operations.

In the opinion of our Correspondent, their conduct at the conference on the 3rd did them great credit. They evinced the most perfect reliance on our good faith---came to the Lootoo without any troops, and altogether displayed a most urbane and friendly demeanour. They partook of the good things provided for them with excellent appetites; seemed quite happy, and appeared so enjoy themselves very much. They evinced that they fully appreciated the efforts made to treat them with kindness and hospitality. They appeared to relish the *ham* very much; and from another source we learn that they were so well pleased with that glorious adjunct to Christian comensality, and abomination of Jews and Mussulmans. In a word, whatever the Burmese may be as enemies, they seem, as friends, to be fine jolly fellows; and we trust the day is not far distant when more amicable relations may be established between their nation and our own, and when our Town Hall here may resound to their hip hip hurrahs! at a Gunter's dinner!! Amen, so mote it be.

[*India Gazette, November 7.*

English News.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—July 5.

DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

Mr. Abercromby rose to present a petition from Sir Evan Macgregor, one of his Majesty's aides-de-camp, and a member of the Prize Committee. The situation of this gallant officer enabled him to acquire full information respecting the Deccan Prize Money. The petitioner had observed that a petition had been presented to the House from several officers, stating that they depended on the Trustees for the proper guardianship and prompt payment of the money; and also to prevent the continuance of needless and expensive litigation. The petitioner remarks, that there can be no reasonable grounds for complaining of the litigation which took place before the Lords of the Treasury, as the claim of the Deccan army was there successfully established by the efforts of the law advisers. The petitioner further assured the House, that in his constant communications with the counsel and agents he had observed the most anxious desire on their part to prevent litigation and every expense, which the interest of the captors had not rendered necessary. In conclusion, the petitioner stated, that it was extremely disagreeable for him to differ with his brother officers; but he could not neglect this opportunity of paying the humble tribute of his approbation to the counsel and agents who conducted the cause of the Army of the Deccan. This petition, he (Mr. Abercromby) considered well deserving of the attention of the House. The petitioner had taken this step solely by his own counsel, and had thus come forward, like an honest and an honourable man, to express his opinion, and by so doing, act justly towards individuals against whom unfounded aspersions had been thrown out. The other petition, to which Sir E. Macgregor's petition referred, insinuated that the counsel and prize agents acted as if they desired to increase and protect needless and expensive litigation. The manner in which this charge was made was most unjust, as no names were mentioned, and therefore, it was not easy to say, precisely, against whom the charge was directed. The petitioner vindicated the Duke of Wellington, and set forth his great services. He (Mr. Abercromby) admitted those services, but however great in the field, he denied that the Duke of Wellington was infallible in all civil matters. Instead of offering to prove the truth of these allegations, the petitioners had come forward with insinuations against nameless individuals. As men of honour, they were bound to speak plainly, and say to whom their imputation applied. The agent acted by the advice of his counsel, therefore the counsel were involved in the imputation, if it applied to the agent. If they meant to confine the charge to the agent, they were bound to make out a case against him, but they had no right to scatter imputations without being able to substantiate them. The present petitioner, like a man of spirit and of honour, considering those circumstances, felt it his duty to come forward and give the authority of his opinion and experience to vindicate individuals from aspersions which ought never to have been made, or should have been made in such a form as to allow the accused an opportunity of defending themselves.

Colonel Lushington thought it his duty on the part of the officers who had signed the petition alluded to, to state that they had no idea of injuring any one; their only object was to express the confidence they felt in the Trustees of the Deccan Prize Money. He could not conclude without observing, that in his opinion if any party had a right to complain of insinuation and calumny, it was the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot.

Sir H. Hardinge admitted the right of Sir E. Macgregor to express his opinion in the manner he had chosen. He thought, however, that the unreasonable claims made by the Deccan army justified the gentlemen who signed the petition in the inference that a disposition to unnecessary litigation existed somewhere. A great delicacy was felt by gentlemen of the legal profession, Members of that House, when any allusion was made to the profession of the law. He (Sir H. Hardinge) was connected with many individuals belonging to that profession, and was little inclined to say anything illiberal of it; but he did no conceive there was any illiberality in concluding that a disposition sometimes existed for unnecessary litigation. In the case which formed the subject of discussion, the law bill amounted to no less than fourteen thousand pounds and upwards. (Hear, hear.) The lawyers therefore had a fair slice of the booty. The Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot's expenses for two years, as trustees, were within one hundred and fifty pounds. As to aspersions, it was unfair to cast them on other gentlemen as well as gentlemen of the law; and it must be admitted that much aspersion was thrown out against the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot in the public papers. The confidence of Sir T. Hislop had been grossly abused by some persons, who had inserted garbled accounts of the correspondence in the newspapers. It was asked why the Duke of Wellington would not give up the papers. Why as trustee for the Crown, should the Duke of Wellington give up the opinions of the law Officers of the Crown? The Duke of Wellington had been under the necessity of informing Sir. T. Hislop, personally absolving him from any breach of confidence, that he could hold no further communication with him on the subject from the manner in which what passed found its way into the newspapers through some of Sir T. Hislop's confidants. The Duke of Wellington felt anxious to prevent litigation — He despised the attacks made on him in pamphlets; but, if inquiry was desirable, it was his wish that the whole correspondence should be laid open. He (Sir H. Hardinge) hoped the law bills would also be brought forward, which would enable the House to judge what portion of the plunder had gone into the pockets of the lawyers.

Mr. Brougham assured the Hon. Member that he had his full consent to say all he pleased of the legal profession. He had talked of plunder; and he (Mr. Brougham) believed there were plunderers with black coats as well as with red. He asserted the latter, he did not deny the former. What he had objected to was, that particular individuals should be charged with practices which the lowest practitioners would despise. As to the aspersions against the Duke of Wellington, all he (Mr. Brougham) had charged him with was gross ignorance of the practice of the legal profession. The counsel gives his opinion with his name signed to it. So it leaves his chambers, and if he advises his client to go to law as his case is good, and that case is discovered to be bad, the falsehood of his opinion is manifest. Leaving out honour and principle, therefore, common prudence should induce a counsel to give the best advice he could; for should a man give an erroneous opinion, he is under his own hand either dishonest or ignorant. As to the charge against the agent, Mr. Acheson, the Adjutant-General, Sir E. Macgregor, and the Commander-in-Chief, Sir T. Hislop, agree that the counsel and law-agent manifested their most anxious desire to prevent litigation. It was said that the law bills amounted to 14,000*l*. But what had been got for 14,000*l*? No less a sum than 300,000*l*. This was good profit, when 14,000*l*. is laid out, and brings in 300,000*l*. The litigation, therefore, was not needless, although it should be thought expensive. Lord Moira claimed a portion of the prize money, the Grand Army also claimed a portion; but the Deccan Army succeeded against them. If he (Mr. Brougham) should ever be so unfortunate as to enter a Court of Justice as a client, as he often did in another capacity, he could wish no better luck than to pay 14,000*l*. and gain 300,000*l*. It was the first time he had ever heard so successful a result complained of. The Hon. Member had expressed his desire to see the law bills. He (Mr. Brougham) could not say how much other Counsel had received, but he had got three guineas for his opinion. This was his share of the booty. (Hear.) Three guineas was the value of his opinion---he meant the price of it ---the value was probably much less. But to return to the subject. No complaint had been made by the officers of the army against the Counsel or agents, and Sir E. Macgregor had expressed his decided approbation of their conduct. Now there was a curious circumstance which he (Mr. Brougham) wished to point out. The name of Colonel Noble was signed to the petition presented to the House a few nights ago. He (Mr. B.) held in his hand a letter from Col. Noble, the hand writing of which was strikingly different to that in which his name was written in the petition. This was more extraordinary as he happened to know that Colonel Noble was in the Highlands of Scotland for three weeks before that petition was presented to the House. Perhaps it had been signed by Colonel Noble three weeks before it was presented, but why so great delay? Was it necessary the promoters of the petition should take so long beating up for recruits? Now as to Mr. Acheson, the solicitor, he had no interest in advising litigation. If there had been further litigation the profit would have gone to the solicitors of the treasury. Besides Mr. Acheson was advancing large sums of money, therefore he was throwing good money after bad, and that not for his own profit, but the profit of the Treasury solicitors. It was said that the Duke of Wellington had no objection to show the papers to any but legal gentlemen. The officers and privates, and drummers may see them, but the law agents, who could alone take legal objections, were not allowed to look into them. So deep an interest do the trustees ake in the advantage of the army, that they would not permit them to see their own papers. In his opinion all the papers should be produced, and he had little difficulty in anticipating who should cut the worst figure.

Col. Lushington said that he considered that he had sufficient authority from Col. Noble to put his name to the petition. Col. Noble told him, that he desired to withdraw his power of atterney from Col. Wood. He had also expressed his indignation at the pamphlet written against the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot. Under these circumstances, he (Col. Lushington) thought himself justified in signing Col. Noble's name; he had not done so, however, without consulting several older and more experienced Members of that House (Hear.)

Mr. Brougham confessed he did not think the conversation which he had detailed, was sufficient to warrant the Hon. Member in signing Col. Noble's name. In such cases men felt differently, but he should not consider that his most intimate friend was justified in putting his name to a petition under such circumstances. It gave him no little surprise to learn that the Hon. Member opposite had taken that for a warran to sign the petition which, in fact and in truth, did not by any means amount to a warrant for such a purpose: and to sign a petition too which contained charges of a very serious nature against a particular individual. To accept such a commission as a warrant for affixing a signature to such a petition, was palpably inconsistent with the privileges of that House. The Hon. Member most unquestionably, in the communication which he had with Col. Noble, obtained no authority from that officer to affix his name to the petition. At the same time he was free to acknowledge that the Hon'ble Member (Col. Lushington) had acted to the best of his judgment, and entirely from any improper motive.

Mr. Secretary Canning said, that after the candid and manly manner in which the Hon. Member behind him had avowed that which on the opposite side so much pains had been taken to mystify, it was unnecessary for him to make many observations; but at least he would express his opinion that no specific authority for signing a petition could be inferred from a general knowledge of the sentiments and opinions of the individual from whom the petition purported to come. It was even wrong, he conceived, with authority, so to put a name to a petition; but without it there was unquestionably an informality. At the same time he would take that opportunity of saying, that where there were two modes of determining a dispute, it was perfectly innocent to advise that of arbitration, in preference to going to law. Without meaning the slightest disrespect to any of the learned professions, he might take the liberty of saying, that the physician naturally wished for numerous and liberal patients—the divine for a cure of souls---and the lawyer was never suspected of indifference to the increase of his clients, and the consequent augmentation of fees---to say all that was in past times deemed perfectly harmless and unobjectionable; but they had then to learn for the first time, that to attribute to a lawyer thirst for increasing business was to be esteemed *scandalum magnatum*. On a former night they had heard from an Hon. Member a story respecting a law suit in which he had been engaged for several years, and which, when the papers had been submitted to a lawyer for the purpose of settling the costs, he arranged that in half an hour which probably would have taken many years to dispose of in a Court of Law. Now that Hon. Member, might, in the detail of those circumstances, have been accused of attacking the whole profession of the law, without there being the slightest shadow for such an imputation. With respect to the advice given by the petitioners, he was completely of opinion that it was sound and judicious; and he entirely concurred with them in recommending the parties to abide by the arbitration. In expressing such as his views of the subject, he meant not the slightest personal offence to any one who had given, or might hereafter give, a different opinion. It was perfectly natural for those who belonged to a learned profession to wish for employment, and that he would take the liberty of repeating, notwithstanding that it appeared to be the opinion of others, that none should presume to breathe a syllable to that effect; because truly the present opposition in Parliament was composed chiefly, if not entirely, of lawyers. Never in the history of Parliament, was an opposition so entirely, he might almost say exclusively, composed of lawyers; and they were then to learn for the first time since the origin of that magnificent profession, that its members were indifferent as to the increase of their professional occupation.

Mr. Abercromby wished to correct the misrepresentation of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning); misrepresentation which he was sure was perfectly undesigned on his part, but the effect of which it was not the less unnecessary to prevent. The objection which he (Mr. Abercromby) had urged was one which lay, not against a general or sweeping accusation, for to such he would not have deemed it necessary to make any reply. But his objection lay against what he conceived to be a specific charge against a particular individual, in its nature unjust, injurious, and calumnious. His deliberate conviction was, that no one who read the petition, and also read the letter of the Duke of Wellington, could put his hand to his heart and say that the charges were not directed against a particular individual, and not sufficiently specific in their nature to make it necessary that they should be repelled.

Dr. Lushington then took a review of the case as stated in the petition, and detailed a considerable portion of the legal proceedings, expressing astonishment at the nature and contents of petitions.

Sir H. Hardinge said that the pamphlet which had been alluded to, and he held it in his hands, was of a most calumnious nature. It had been stated that that publication emanated from some of the officers engaged in the service, but this he for one could not believe. He could not bring himself to think that any officer could be guilty of a calumny so unfounded, so base, so mean, and so cowardly. It was utterly impossible that Major Wood or any other military man could have been guilty of such atrocious calumnies against the Duke of Wellington. He was likewise fully pursuaded, although the pamphlet bore evidence of the author having some of his information from authentic sources, it was utterly impossible that Sir Thomas Hislop could have furnished information of that nature. No, he could not entertain such an idea; but he nevertheless was not altogether free from the suspicion that some base libeller had abused the confidence of Sir T. Hislop, and in that way obtained information which he could not otherwise have acquired. After a few further observations respecting compensation for the destruction of some palaces in India, he said in conclusion, that the Duke of Wellington had acted with all possible care and caution, and had proceeded throughout under the advice of the law officers of the Crown.

Mr. Brougham, in justice to Major Wood, would altogether acquit him writing the pamphlet; it was not in his way. He had read only half of it, and respecting that portion at least of it he would say that it was both able and correct. He took for granted that sufficient to justify the epithets of the Gallant Officer opposite would be found in the portion which he (Mr. Brougham) had not read; but had it not been for the opposite assertions of that Gallant Officer (Sir H. Hardinge) he would have inferred that the whole of the pamphlet was of the same character with the part he read---that it was both able and temperate. On a full view of the case he could not but say that the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot did not take the most effectual means of vindicating themselves from the aspersions thus injuriously cast upon them. Instead of having Honourable Members in that House rising up to bear testimony to the uprightness and purity of their characters, they should at once proceed to the only complete, legitimate, and effectual way of repelling the accusations with which they had

(*Continued in the Additional Supplement.*)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1825.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

been assailed---they should bring their action. (Hear, hear hear. Loud Laughter.) This was the right way, they should bring their action. What purpose could it answer to have good character given in that House of his Grace the Duke of Wellington? a Judge and Jury should determine the question, and by a verdict it should be ascertained which party was in the right.

After a few words from Sir H. HARDINGE and Dr. LUSHINGTON the petition was ordered to be printed.

JOHN BULL,—JUNE 26.

A TRUE bill has been found against the EARL OF HARBOROUGH, for cruelly mal-treating a watchman---this is all very disgraceful, and when coupled with his lordship's conduct towards LIEUT. GRAHAM of the navy, who is now suffering imprisonment at his lordship's suit, for having asked for the satisfaction of a gentleman, tends to shed a notoriety over his lordship's name, not perhaps the most enviable.

With respect to LIEUT. GRAHAM, although the civil courts have sentenced him to incarceration for resenting an insult, the sufferance of which would have rendered him culpable before a military tribunal, we hope and trust, that when the period of his confinement terminates, he will receive some mark of consideration from the admiralty---it would be but fair to make him a *commander*, since his *noble* opponent was *posted*.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER,—JUNE 27.

STATE OF THE COTTON MARKET.---The reaction in the Cotton market has already commenced. We understand that a peculiar description of cloth used by the printers, which in the beginning of May sold for 19*s*. 6*d*. or 20*s*. per piece, has been sold this week for 15*s*., which is within 1*s*. of the lowest price at which it was ever known to be sold. It is not likely that manufacturers will continue to bring goods into the market, when such reduction is necessary in order to effect sales. Indeed there are now so few purchasers of yarns, that the spinners cannot effect sales, although the prices are by no means advanced in proportion to the advance of the raw material. The spinners, in their turn, are consequently at a stand. Hitherto both manufacturers and spinners have been enabled to carry on their business, in consequence of having stocks of cotton and yarn on hand previously to the advance. While the average price of old and new stocks was moderate, they ventured to pay higher prices, but now, when their old stocks are exhausted, and when every piece and every thread which can be brought into market must be produced from cotton at the speculation price, they do well to pause. No man possessed of ordinary prudence will allow a stock to accumulate in his hands manufactured from cotton, which has advanced at least fifty per cent, beyond the price which could be justified on a fair consideration of the actual state of demand and supply. Boweds, which, by the investment of extraneous capital by foolish speculators, who believed the interested representations of a deficient supply, were raised to 19d. must fall to 12d. again, before any prudent man will venture to convert them into goods. Efforts are making, and will continue to be made, to keep alive the belief that the supply will not meet the demand; but whatever impression they make on those who speculate in cotton as they would bet on a horse race, clear-headed men of business will not be easily persuaded to make free use of a material which is from 50 to 100 per cent. higher than it need to be, amply to remunerate the grower and the importer.---(*Manchester Gazette.*)

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.---On Tuesday, the Right Hon. Lord Harborough and J. Bailey, Esq. appeared before Sir G. FARRANT, charged with grossly assaulting R. Addison, a watchman.

R. Addison deposed, that on Sunday morning, between the hours of one and two, he observed two gentlemen whom he did not know coming down Bond-street, hallooing and calling out "hip, hip," in a very boisterous manner; he then went and desired them to be quiet as by the noise they were making, they were disturbing the inhabitants; when Lord Harborough told him to mind his own business, and he replied, that if they were not quiet, he would take them to the watch-house: on which Lord Harborough said, that they would make what noise they pleased, and that he dare not take them; on which they renewed the noise. He then attempted to take his Lordship, when he ran away, in consequence of which he sprung his rattle, and pursued him and caught hold of his Lordship against Steven's Hotel, into which place they instantly rushed. Determined not to lose his capture, he still kept hold of his Lordship, when some person came behind him and forced him into the house. Lord Harborough and Mr. Bailey instantly called out a rescue, on which the coffee-room was filled with gentlemen, when a fight took place betwixt them and the watchmen; during this time, he was dragged to the back of the house by Lord Harborough and Mr. Bailey, when his Lordship and another gentleman called out for the poker, which they got (it is an instrument used to take the heaters of the urns, and is about two inches in circumference) and began to beat him with it over his head; and Bailey also struck him with his clenched fist betwixt his eyes. During this assault Lord Harborough said, "Now we have him here, let us kill him;" which sentence he repeated two or three times, and upon his so saying Mr. Bailey began to draw him up the stairs, when by an extraordinary exertion, he broke away from them, and succeeded in getting outside of the door. The poor fellow had his head bound up, and he exhibited several severe marks; his shirt, which he produced, was also torn and covered with blood, as well as his small clothes and coat. George Pragnall, watchman, deposed, that the poker was bent by his endeavouring to take it from Lord Harborough and others; and he also corroborated Addison's testimony. Three other watchmen spoke in corroboration of the principal facts.

Lord Harborough, in his defence, said that he did certainly call out "hip" two or thre times, to call the waiters up, and on the watchman coming up he received his address from the waiter; but he did not consider that he had any right to force his way into the coffee-room, amongst gentlemen, and dare them to hallo in their own place, much less to swear that he would take him to the watch-house, dead or alive; but the fellow was drunk. As for the assault he would not deny it, but it was not begun until the watchmen were laying their truncheons on every gentleman present, and it was to save a gentleman of the name of Gray that he and Mr. Bailey interfered. Mr. Bailey also admitted the assault.

Mouthey, a watchman of St. James's, was called on behalf of Lord Harborough, who, in his evidence, admitted that his Lordship had been noisy.

Sir G. FARRANT observed, that as the assault was proved, they must find bail to answer the charge at the Sessions, and if they had any charge to make they could do it by a cross indictment.---Bail was then put in.---(*Morn. Herald.*)

A true bill has been found by the Grand Jury against Lord Harborough and his friend Mr. Bayley, for the assault.

On Thursday night, a little before eleven o'clock, Mr. Featherstone, Mr. George and Mr. Green, were returning to their residence at Chelsea, in Mr. F.'s chariot, from a party at Walham-green. They were all somewhat inebriated; and Mr. Featherstone and Mr. George got inside, and their friend, Mr. Green rode on the box with the coachman, named Alford. On the road Mr. Green insisted on driving, and swore that he would drive over every thing that came in his way. The coachman reluctantly and by force gave up the reins, and Mr. G. whipped the horses into a full gallop; Mr. Featherstone, although intoxicated, put his head out of the window, and called on Mr. Green to stop the horses, but no heed was taken of the intreaty, and in almost a minute after, the wheel came in contact with a post, and the chariot was overturned on the near side. Mr. Green and the coachman were thrown from the box a considerable distance; and the latter was picked up in a lifeless state, and carried to the Cross Keys Inn, on a shutter, where medical aid was instantly procured. Several persons ran to the assistance of Mr. Featherstone and Mr. George, and on raising the body of the chariot, Mr. Featherstone was found a corpse, with his head crushed to atoms, and Mr. George dreadfully injured. An Inquest was held on Mr. Featherstone on Saturday, when the Jury returned a verdict of *Manslaughter* against Mr. Green and Alford the coachman.

THE STAR,---JUNE 30.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS FOR JULY.

(From La Belle Assemblee.)

CARRIAGE DRESS.---A pelisse of lavender-coloured gros de Naples, fastened down the front of the skirt with buttons of the same; on each side of these buttons are p_ _s a la Vandyke, of satin, edged with narrow rouleaux of gros de Naples, or rich beading; the trimming round the border consists of the same points, and over the hem, next the feet, is a very broad full rouleau of the same materials as the pelisse. A pelerine cape finishes the body, and over the cape falls a fine India collar, trimmed with lace. Over a fine lace cornette is a Lyonese hat, which, for its novelty alone, may excite admiration; it is of pink crape, with satin stripes under the brim, on the lining; the stripes a shade darker than the hat, which, differing from all other hats worn over a cap, turns up partially all round, and is finished at the edge by a quilling of blond. The crown ornamented with pink gauze and a bouquet of white roses. From a braid of hair, now the fashionable ornament in preference to the chains of gold, depends a convent cross; this cross is often of white cornelian, gold, or agate, in half dress; and it is generally composed of pearls, rubies, or emeralds for the evening. The parasol accompanying this dress is of mignionette leaf green.

EVENING DRESS.---A frock of tulle, over white satin, with an ornament of a very novel kind on the border, composed of white satin; from which material are formed crescents or half-rings of foliage, lying partly over each other across the skirt, and composing a very broad border of a rich and striking kind: the corsage is of white satin, and made very plain, excepting that it is surrounded at the tucker part with points of foliage. The sleeves are short, and are trimmed in a corresponding manner. The hair is dressed short at the ears, and surmounted by a diadem comb, profusely set with pearls, and among the tresses are scattered full-blown roses. The necklace is of three rows, twisted, of pearls; and beneath the necklace is a long plait of hair, from which depends a large convent cross of pure gold, beautifully wrought: bracelets of the same material and workmanship are worn over the gloves; and armlets of gold, very broad, and finely chased, are worn above the elbow, very near the termination of the short sleeve.

JOHN BULL.—JULY 3.

We last week noticed the unfair and unmanly attack of MR. BROUGHAM upon the BISHOP OF JAMAICA, and upon his Lordship's letter to EARL BATHURST, dated March 12th, 1825; and we at the same time took the liberty of pointing out sundry exemples of that wilful misrepresentation, or wilful ignorance, with which all the proceedings upon certain popular, or rather unpopular, questions are now so highly tinctured.

We must beg to pursue those observations on the present occasion, by remarking that MR. BROUGHAM stated, or as we say sometimes, is reported to have stated (a mere matter of technicality, which, at this *period of the Session* we confess we readily dispense with) that he knew that the BISHOP OF JAMAICA did not arrive previous to the 1st of March, and therefore ridiculed with all the acrimony of the Lower Courts, and all the activity of ambitious subordinates in the profession, the discovery made by the Bishop, in eleven days, as to the attachment of the slaves to the Doctrines of the Established Church.

Now the legal flippancy of MR. BROUGHAM, and the habit of cutting up, which, as an *employe* in a Scotch Review, he has so unfortunately fallen into, however entertaining to his hearers or profitable to his publisher (which last we much doubt) will answer no purpose when tried by the test of truth, a test to which, if we are to believe MR. CANNING, MR. MACKERRELL, and sundry other persons whose names and opinions are recorded, the tirades of the *present* Member for Winchelsea are seldom submitted; at least by himself.

If any person will read the extract from the Bishop's letter, to which MR. BROUGHAM referred, he will perceive that his Lordship speaks distinctly of the "population of Kingston," and the very inadequate accommodation for Members of the Church of England."—Under these circumstances, the Bishop permitted a curate to officiate in the free school, which had been offered by the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston; the room is said by the Bishop to be capable of containing "five hundred persons," and he then adds the words which have excited all the ire and malevolence of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman; and these words are—"and a very strong predilection exists for the doctrines of the Church of England, if opportunities for attending divine service were afforded them."

It is easy to see that a testimony so plain and unequivocal, of the desire of the population of Kingston to attend the Ministers of the Church of England in preference to any other sect of Christians, could not be refuted, unless by misrepresentation; for, as a proof that the Bishop was convinced of the truth of what he wrote, he transmitted five out of seventeen addresses from the population themselves. Now surely twelve days were amply sufficient to ascertain the truth of the matter stated by the Bishop to EARL BATHURST. We do not think it worth while to dwell on the gross misstatement made by MR. BROUGHAM, as to the time of the Bishop's arrival in Jamaica; but it may be right to observe that his Lordship arrived on the *Eleventh of February*, and that the date of his letter is the *Twelfth of March*; which, considering that his Lordship was specially instructed to make a speedy report, does not appear to have been so hastily written.

But there is a curious coincidence in this matter, as to times; for MR. SHREWSBURY, the Missionary, whose name has been canted about with great feeling and sympathy, had been nearly the same period in Barbadoes, when he wrote that agreeable letter, giving a picture of the society there, which led to all the mischief committed by the indignant and infuriated populace.

In that letter, he spoke of the moral ignorance and vice which he saw, as he might have spoken of the vice and ignorance of any street in London, or any town in England—not that we should deign to recur to his infamous calumnies and groundless libels, but to show the different manner in which the Missionary and the Bishop were upheld in the House of Commons—liberality was in full request when this ranter and liberal was to be supported; and let what might happen, every man who spoke, praised the Missionary. Not so the Bishop—not one of those who *ought* to have vindicated his Lordship stood forward to shew that the attack upon him was at once unjust, unfair, and unmanly,

The Bishop, in the first part of his letter, states distinctly what he personally knew about the population of Kingston: in the second part he observes, that *his information* about the negro character is *derived from the Clergy*: and alluding to the want of places of worship and houses in the country for the Clergy, he remarks that many proprietors have tendered houses which might be adopted for this purpose, and adds, "*from all I hear from the Clergy* much has been done in this way, particularly since the Society for the Education of the Negroes has directed its attention to this point." The Bishop concludes with the following observation:—

"In the mean time, I am happy in being able to assure your Lordship, that a very general will to meliorate the condition of the slaves, and to instruct them in the principles of the Established Church, seem to pervade the great mass of proprietors, and every facility is afforded me of visiting the several plantations"

Here we have the truth of the whole case—this is the very head and front of the Bishop's offending, in the eyes of MR. BROUGHAM. This apostate on Colonial subjects, finds the Bishop's letter a plain narrative of facts and opinions, drawn from legitimate sources. He cannot refute---he cannot contradict him---and therefore, finding it impossible to do less than endeavour to injure his favourable testimonial to the character of the Planters, and the clear evidence of the popularity of the Established Church, he endeavours to turn him into ridicule. But the Bishop has no cause to complain; the same system has been adopted by the same Honourable Gentleman towards the SOVEREIGN, the CHANCELLOR, the JUDGES, the BISHOPS, and, in short, every individual, high or low, who has sufficient honesty to resist the revolutionary doctrines and opinions of that party of which this literary Lawyer is the mouth-piece.

And what a champion!---To-day a Papist---to-morrow a Puritan--- in Cumberland, an Englishman---in Edinburgh, a Scotsman! but everywhere the opponent of everything which his superiors in every point and particular, have taught us to believe excellent---that he disappointed, angry, neglected, and we will add, execrated as he is, should be sour and venomous---nay, half mad, to see the total failure of his underminings and plottings, should thus conduct himself, who can wonder? His is the venom of the scorpion, and must meet the scorpion's punishment, while those who ought to trample on the reptile, decline, upon the score of liberality, to crush it.

When a Government proceeds on the principle of conciliation with the enemies of the Church, it ought to occur to it, that an impression vitally important will be made by their silence on the minds of the Colonists. Can it reasonably be expected that they will attend to admonitions and advice from those who show so little disposition to defend them in the House of Commons, where the Clergy alone are unrepresented, and where their honour and characters are assailed, not only by those who are ignorant of the circumstances of the Colonies, but who are aware of their precise position, and glory in misrepresenting it.

MR. BROUGHAM'S next attack will no doubt be on the BISHOP OF BARBADOES, to whom an Address, which has been presented by the House of Assembly at St. Vincent, will be found, in another part of our paper, by which it appears that a similar anxious desire to maintain and support the Established Church pervades that body, and generally the community, to that which is stated by the BISHOP OF JAMAICA to exist in that island.

JOINT STOCK COCKNEY LEARNING COMPANY, CAPITAL £300,000.

FRIDAY a meeting was held for the purpose of establishing a Cockney Learning Company at the Mansion-house, which was attended by a vast number of persons, amongst whom was a large proportion of *females*. One o'clock was fixed for the opening of the meeting, but none of the performers appearing, the audience began the hoot, whistle, and thump, after the manner of gallery visitors at theatres; but MR. FAVELL, one of the projecters of the scheme, made a speech, by which it was understood that the show-folks were getting some luncheon and drink to put them in spirits. Good humour was restored, and in about another hour the LORD MAYOR took the Chair, who, after stating that knowing nothing about Universities he should leave the wiseheaded projecters to explain their own plans, just added, that the scheme of teaching Arts and Sci-

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ences *without meddling with religion* met his approbation; to which declaration he had been prompted and primpted in the snug refectory, it being the point of the whole undertaking---the sole object (if we except money getting) of the quacks and canters by whom he was surrounded.

His Lordship was more candid---perhaps we should say more abrupt---than his jesuitical councillors wished; it was too sudden a developement of the principle which it was intended should insinuate itself more gently, lest the avowal of a disregard for religious instruction should startle some of those, who, led by the nose by their elders, would otherwise have fallen into the scheme. The next proceeding, however, stamped the character of this Cockney job; for a dissenting preacher opened the business of the day, who having preached up the Bible Societies, and sneered at the venerable Institutions of the Country, concluded by a well timed compliment to the ladies, whose presence in the dinner-room of the Lord Mayor's House to hear speeches and see fun, he concluded to be indicative of the future success and prosperity of the *London University!!!*

Mr. J. SMITH moved the first resolution, and the enlightened Mr. RUTT, whose name is so well known among the learned portion of society, was in the act of mounting the table when the name of BROUGHAM, the idol of the operatives, resounded through the room; and in less than three minutes Mr. RUTT was hurried from his distinguished post, and the great patriot of the universe stuck up in his place.

Mr. BROUGHAM observed that the weather was hot---and that his speech should be proportionably brief---but he, in his haste, threw a still stronger light upon the business, than even the Lord Mayor himself---he boldly threw off the mask which has long been slipping from the hideous countenance it half concealed, and declared that his object in forwarding the LONDON UNIVERSITY was the same as that which had actuated him in his support of the MECHANICS INSTITUTION---THE DESTRUCTION OF ALL DISTINCTIONS IN SOCIETY. In short---we will quote the man's own words---the establishment of such institutions as should produce in England the reign of LIBERTY AND EQUALITY!

We copy the speech as reported in the MORNING CHRONICLE:---

"It occurred to several persons many months ago, when the Mechanics' Institution was formed, under the distinguished patronage of my friend Dr. Birkbeck, that one consequence of such an useful Society would be, that the labouring classes of the community would acquire such a degree of knowledge as would advance education to a height of which our forefathers had not even dreamt; and that when the temple of science was thrown wide open to all who would enter of their own accord within its gates, the effect would be such as to give the utmost encouragement to the patrons of such a scheme, and the *necessary consequence*, that those who are accustomed *to call themselves superior, from the outward attributes*---FROM THE ADVENTITIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE OF BIRTH, WEALTH, AND POWER---WILL NO LONGER BE ABLE TO CLAIM THAT SUPERIORITY UNLESS SUPPORTED BY REAL and SCIENTIFICAL KNOWLEDGE; for a most absurd, *if not a most dangerous state of things*, must be the inevitable consequence, *where the rich Pretender is buried in ignorance*, while *the labourer, the carpenter*, or *the bricklayer* are enabled to reason on matters of science, and *have their minds excited and expanded* by the pure and *genuine source* of knowledge."

In these lines not only does this Edinburgh Reviewer avow the object of such enlightenment to be the destruction of all distinctions in society, but adds that a dangerous state of things must be the consequence of the unnatural excitement and expansion of the minds of the labourer and the carpenter.

Such is the extraordinary composition of the human mind, such the self-blindness of human nature, that at the moment Mr. BROUGHAM, for political purposes, and with the worst views and designs, is making harangues, in which he talks of the advantages of equality and the distinctions of talent, he is more sensitively alive to the pride of birth and family, to which he has no pretensions, than any man alive; he has even nick-named a house which he lives in, BROUGHAM HALL, to give an idea that it is his paternal estate, and twitches his nose with convulsive energy, if a man dare to insinuate that he was born in a garret in Edinburgh. Will the people be deceived by such *charlatanerie*---will the besotted carpenters and shoemakers believe that this man cares one straw for them, or their comforts, or their advancement? No---no more than the gambler values the cards or counters, by the aid of which he is enabled to ruin his neighbour---BROUGHAM is playing a game from the moment he gets up till the moment he lies down; but the pack he plays with is nearly divested of the honours---the Queen is gone, and those who know his play at public meetings, see nothing staring them in the face but the Knave of Clubs.

This political Pam proceeded to eulogise Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL, the editor of the NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and author of the RITTER BANN, a poem published therein, as one of the most *illustrious* poets of the day ---and continued to impress upon the minds of the audience, that religion had nothing to do with science---that as to Theology, *such as wanted it* might go to Oxford or Cambridge, and the Dissenters might learn it at Hackney or Clapton---but *in the London University it would be better not to talk about it.*

Bravo Pam!---well done Lord Rector---let the London carpenters, and tinkers, and tailors learn everything useless, merely to *excite* and *expand* their minds---but give them no religious instructions---make them philosophers, make them levellers---instil into their minds the purest revolutionary principles, press upon them the important RIGHTS OF MAN, and keep from them a knowledge of their GOD, which if inculcated, would counteract their licentious excesses; stir this up and let it ferment, and the second part of the scenes in France of 1792 will be acted in this happy country---but recollect that ROBESPIERRE's head toppled from the bloody guillotine he had erected, and that even EGALITE himself paid the full price of his affected liberality.

It is needless to proceed with PAM's speech ---he bursts into a question which drew down the applauses of his hearers, under the glory of which he got off the table, and went to business, chuckling at the mite of mischief which he had that day added to his already vast disbursement.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH spoke at some length, and was listened to with attention, not only because he was for several years one of the teachers at the East India Company's College, but because his life has been a splendid illustration of the advantages of education, by which principle is established and integrity fortified.

SIR JAMES was succeeded by the "illustrious" Editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*, who told the company that the weather was so hot, that if he had not been begged to speak, he should not have intruded upon them. He contrived, however, to re-say, with some little variation, all that had been said before, and retired evidently satisfied with his own exertions.

LORD HOLLAND was unable to attend. It was said on account of the gout; but LORD JOHN RUSSELL made a speech, and told a story---the point of which, it must be admitted, was not so evident as might have been expected. And a Mr. FLETCHER, from Stepney, gave an account of a week's work in which he had been engaged, which was highly edifying. Other persons addressed the Meeting, but it will be sufficient to mention the names of SHAW, TOOKE, J. WILKES, and S. FAVELL, to shew what a phalanx of talent is embodied in the cause of the London University.

Mr. DENMAN happening to pass the Mansion House, dropped in slyly, expecting something in the way of eating, of which, as one of the LORD MAYOR'S *suite* at the Old Bailey and Swan hoppings he is entitled to partake, dropped in, but the moment he entered the room he was called upon for a speech---as Mr. DIGNUM, or Mr. TAYLOR, has often been called upon for a song in the same place; and accordingly he spoke, toaded the LORD MAYOR as became a Common Sergeant, and concluded by adding that he had never felt so little ashamed of his connexion with the City as at that moment.

Mr. GURNEY was called for, and tumbled accordingly. DR. BRICKBAT, or some such person, whom Mr. BROUGHAM calls his friend, also exhibited, and the Meeting broke up. Every body appeared delighted with the proceedings, particularly the ladies.

Such an unmasked, bare-faced piece of humbug as this, has not for many days been exhibited to the public. A greater compound of deep design, and indiscreet avowal, never was beheld. The overturning of the present state of things is not only anticipated, but contemplated with anxious pleasure, and announced with unqualified satisfaction; and in order to pay the hirelings who are to do the dirty work, and to induce the city people to aid with their purses the cause to which the political lawyers intend devoting their less weighty but more shewy stock in trade---this University of the Liberals is twisted into a *Joint Stock Company*, and the pure breathings of science and learning, degraded (as a bait to capitalists) into a calculation of pounds, shillings, and pence, premium and discount.

There is now enough before the public, whereon to ground an opinion, and we have no hesitation in calling upon every well-wisher of his country, and its glorious constitution, to oppose with hand and heart, every effort to establish or support an Institution, of which not only the concealed, but the avowed object, not only the probable consequences, but the certain results, are, the excitement of a people from whom the blessings of religion ARE TO BE WITHHELD, and the introduction of a system, which shall produce in our happy country, a reign of terror, and of tumult, and a scheme of *liberty* and EQUALITY.

THE SCOTSMAN.—JULY 6.

Dover, July 1.—About half-past one o'clock this afternoon, the *Lightning* steam-packet arrived, bringing the carriages of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. At two the guns from the heights gave notice of the entrance of the *Comet*, government steam vessel, having on board their Graces the Duke and Duchess and suite. Carriages were in waiting from Payn's York Hotel, to take them from the water-side. The quay was crowded by a most fashionable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and their Graces were received with nine distinct rounds of cheering; the whole was a most gratifying sight. Their Graces repeatedly bowed to the persons assembled, and appeared sensibly to appreciate the difference of the reception at this port and at Calais. The Duke and Duchess and suite, after partaking of a cold collation, proceeded to view our ancient Castle. The following are the names of the distinguished persons with his Grace:---Lord Prudhoe, Marquis Carmarthen, Lord Hervey, Earl of Hopetown, Hon. Mr. Clive, Hon. Mr. Percy, Rev. Mr. Singleton, Captain Buller, Messrs. Hunters, Lady H. Clive.

PORTSMOUTH, July 1.—The Marquis of Maranham (Lord Cochrane), has struck his flag, and gone to London. It is said the *Peranga* will come into harbour to refit. She is a very fine frigate; her crew consists of 300 men, 280 of whom are British. All the officers are Englishmen. The superior officers are:---Commodore Crosby, Captain Marshall, Second Captain Clarence. The crew are being paid two months' wages. They have £150 per man prize-money due, which will be paid them at this port; and it is said, they will have liberty either to proceed to sea with his Lordship, or retire from the service. From conversations with the crew, it seems they had no idea of coming to England till they reached the channel, and by many it is supposed the *Peranga* was enticed to the Channel, by the hope of falling in with the Portuguese frigate that brought Count Palmella to England.

Steam Navigation.—The legislature of Lower Canada has passed a resolution, authorising the payment of five hundred pounds sterling, to any person who shall within three years cause a steam boat of 500 tons or upwards to be regularly navigated between Quebec and Halifax.

We learn, by our private letters from Paris, that his Royal Highness the Duke D'Angouleme will probably visit England shortly. It was arranged, we are informed, two or three months ago, that this should take place, after all the fetes and public ceremonies attendant upon the coronation were concluded.—*Courier.*

Greece—We are sorry to announce, that letters have been received from Zante, by a leading member of the Greek Committee, fully confirming the fall of Navarino. The want of discipline and warlike materials was severely felt by the Greeks. They, however, fought gallantly. The burning of the Egyptian fleet is confirmed to a certain extent. One frigate, one brig, and a few small vessels have been destroyed. The Algerine fleet lay off Navarino but did not interfere. The same letters state, that 30,000 Turks had marched for Missolonghi. An attack is also ordered on Napoli di Romania, but this latter place is, we believe, impregnable.

Dutch Papers to the 30th ult. have arrived. Their contents are not without interest. The Austrian army in Naples is to be reduced by 12,000 men. A curious view is given of the Neapolitan marine, which, it is believed, is about to undertake operations of some importance against the Barbary States.

A Brussels paper states, that Mrs. Becher, late Miss O'Neil, the celebrated actress, is now in Paris, deprived of sight, and is about to undergo an operation for cataract.

CALEDONIAN CANAL.—We think it would be well for the projectors of the Bristol Channel canal, to look at the annual report of the Caledonian. The latter has already cost £951,095; and before it is completed to the full depth of 20 feet, and all claims for compensation are settled, it will certainly cost one million sterling. Five per cent. interest on one million is fifty thousand pounds, and let us suppose, as money can now be got at 3 or 3½ per cent. that this sum would both pay interest, and defray the expense of supporting the canal.—Now, in the year ending 1st May 1824, the canal dues yielded £1,555; and in the year ending 1st May last, £2160. The latter sum is one *twenty-third part* of the common interest, or about *one-fifth* per cent. upon the capital sunk in the work. The rate of toll is now raised from one farthing to one halfpenny per ton, and when the bed of the canal has attained its full depth, and ships have become more familiar with the passage, we have no doubt that the trade will increase, and the dues produce a larger sum. But does any rational man expect to see them yield £50,000 a-year? With the present dues, it would cost a ship of 400 tons £50 to pass through the canal; besides £10 or £15 more for towing; and this we imagine will be thought a considerable set off against the dangers of the Minch and Pentland Frith, which are very trifling in summer. We are not inclined, however, to pronounce a sweeping condemnation of the Government. Though the money was misapplied, the intention was to do good; and no doubt reports were procured then from professional men---as they are procured now by the Western Canal projectors---setting forth the certainty of large returns and vast commercial advantages. The matter of regret is, that with the million of money thrown away here, so much good could have been done that remains undone.

From 1st May 1824 to 1st May 1825, it appears that there have been 476 passages of vessels from sea to sea. Of these 218 were from west to east, and 258 from east to west. Besides these, 517 vessels have entered the canal without passing through it. The tonnage rates, which have hitherto been one farthing per ton a mile, are now to be one halfpenny. Steamboats, which have only paid 5s per passage, are now to pay the same tolls as other vessels. The *minimum* depth (which regulates the navigation) is at present 13 feet. Except at one spot, however, a depth of 15 feet has been attained. The report anticipates that, the full depth of 20 feet, the ... dredging must be continued for a long ... we suppose for some years. The number of men employed last year has been on an average 287, and the sum expended £21,885. Of the Crinan canal, a government work too, executed we think about 30 years ago, a melancholy account is given---the produce of the tolls afford but a very small surplus over the expense of repairs and management.

His Majesty's Entertainment.---On Wednesday the King gave a magnificent gala at his palace in Pall Mall, to his illustrious family, some foreigners of distinction, several of the Cabinet Ministers, the great Officers of state, and a numerous assemblage of nobility and persons of distinction. Being a state entertainment, the parties were invited to appear in full dress, which implied that the members of the different orders were to appear in the respective orders to which they belong. The company invited to dinner amounted to upwards of forty; the banquet prepared for their reception was served in the crimson state drawing-room, on which ocasion the state gold and silver services of plate were used. On the arrival of the different branches of the royal family the band played "God save the King." A few minutes before seven o'clock the following illustrious and distinguished personages arrived at the Palace:---Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Augusta, Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Sophia Matilda, the Duke of Brunswick Prince William of Brunswick, the Princess Feodore, the Prince Victor de Schonburg Waldenburg, the Earl and Countess of Liverpool, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Marquis of Graham, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Duke of Dorset, Marquis of Londonderry, Earl and Countess Bathurst, Count and Countess Munster, Lord St. Helens, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. and Mrs. Canning, and Lady Mary Taylor. The Duchess of Kent was accompanied by the infant Princess Victoria, attended by her Royal Highness's governess, Miss Letzen, and the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge by the infants Prince George and Princess Augusta, attended by their governess, Miss Page. His Majesty received his juvenile relatives with his accustomed kindness, and introduced them to the distinguished company assembled. They remained till dinner was announced, when they left the Palace, attended by their governesses. His Majesty had also a numerous evening party.

A HOAX UPON AN ANTIQUARY.---Many of us remember PINKERTON's imposing upon the literary world the second part of "Hardyknute," published in his select Scottish Ballads as a genuine Legend, and that after having said, in his dissertation, "I am indebted for most of the stanzas, now recovered, to the memory of a lady in Lanarkshire," this *ingenious* gentleman confessed himself the author of the forgery. The more recent, but equally successful, attempt of the late GEORGE STEEVENS, to foist upon the Antiquarian Society a rude inscription, in Saxon characters, manufactured by himself, upon a stone which, by *chemical* process, had assumed the semblance of age, excited ridicule at the time, at the expense of the venerable sages of that illustrious body. A hoax has been lately practised upon a Learned Magistrate in a neighbouring county, whose historical labours in the publication of a new Edition of the very rarest of our County Histories, do him so much honour. The occurrence runs thus:---The ingenious Editor, during the last thirty years, had in vain sought for a portrait of that eminent Statesman, Sir RALPH SADLER, who was born in Hertfordshire, as a desideratum to complete the illustration of his history. Having at length given up the pursuit in despair, a Learned Friend of the Magistrate, whose laborious and splendid *armorial achievements* will perpetuate his tasteful research, made an etching from fancy after the manner of the period in which the Statesman flourished, with the name of MARK GARRARD, the celebrated portrait painter of the time, affixed to it; which he exhibited to the laborious and amiable Editor as a genuine portrait of Sir RALPH SADLER. Nothing could exceed the grateful acceptance of this relic by the topographical enthusiast, who circulated the important discovery with uncommon industry. A seeming ratification of the supposed reality of this portrait occurred about a fortnight back, in the sale of GARRICK's engravings and other gems, at CHRISTIE's Rooms, when some ingenious person or another had managed to insert a copy of this etching into one of the lots of miscellaneous prints. The Print Collectors, ever on the alert, soon made the discovery, which was whispered about the town two or three days before the sale, and when this *undescribed* lot come to the hammer, the competition to purchase it occasioned the contemptible scrawl to be knocked down for the sum of four pounds and ten shillings, at which it was bought by an eminent house in the city. The author of this hoax, whose love of truth is proverbial, having enjoyed his joke, and not wishing to carry it any further, wrote a letter to the learned Magistrate, in which, with infinite good nature, he confessed the invention. It is due to the historian of Hertfordshire to state, that he is now equally anxious to do away the impression this false discovery was calculated to make, by relating the whole story to his friends.---(*Morning Chronicle.*)